

ICELAND POPPIES
WESTELLA PINK



1939 BOOK OF BEAUTY



HOWIE'S (PROPRIETARY) LIMITED,

Seed Specialists,

In the Arcade, Sun Building, St. George's Street,

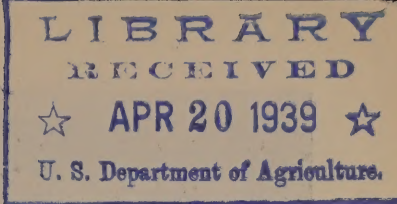
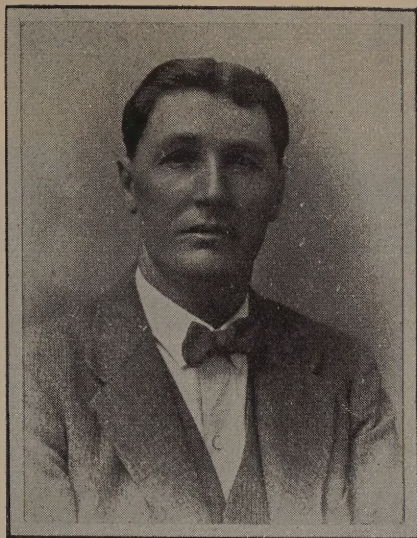
CAPE TOWN.

Telephone 2-1218

Box 286

Telegrams: PROTEA

The picture on the front cover illustrates our new Iceland Poppy, "Westella Pink," which has proved one of the finest Iceland Poppies we have ever introduced. For full description see Novelty Section.



**A PERSONAL LETTER FROM
OUR MANAGING DIRECTOR.**

January, 1939.

IN INTRODUCING OUR "BOOK OF BEAUTY" FOR 1939 I am writing a personal message in order to emphasise a point which should be very carefully considered by everyone with a garden. In these troublous times it is more than ever necessary to have periods of complete relaxation, and where can one relax with greater ease than in one's garden? The pleasure to be found in creating a beautiful garden is one which cannot be measured in pounds, shillings and pence, but in health, peace of mind and contentment.

Plan to make more of your garden this year. Grow more flowers, more vegetables. Cultivate your soil more carefully. A few extra shillings spent this way will repay you a hundredfold.

The pages following give you as fine a selection of seeds which it is possible for us to obtain for you, and I am confident that the wonderful reports we have had in past seasons will be made by an ever increasing circle of gardeners using our products.

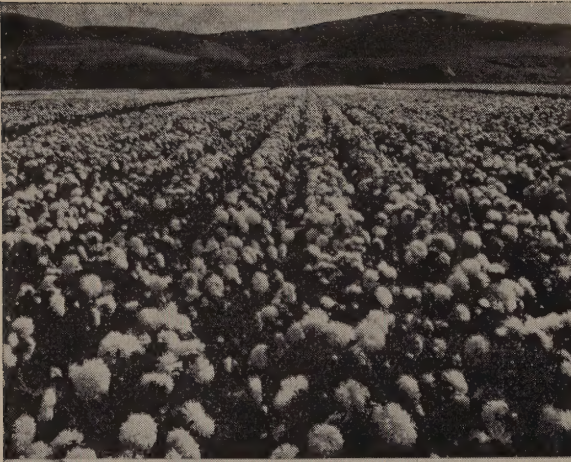
We are always only too pleased to assist you in any way which will enable you to obtain better results from your garden, but may we request that all letters asking for our advice be written separately, and not form part of any order you may be giving at the same time. This will avoid delays in our reply and also in the despatch of the order.

I sincerely hope our products will bring joy and happiness to all of you in 1939.

Yours very truly,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Nat H. Howie". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the title "MANAGING DIRECTOR".

MANAGING DIRECTOR

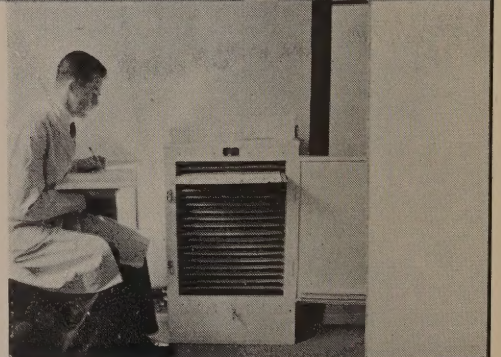


Top Left : A FIELD OF ASTERS GROWN FOR SEED.

Top Right : BULB REARING ON OUR STELLENBOSCH FARM.

Centre : OUR FLOWER SHOP IN ST. GEORGE'S STREET.

Right : TESTING SEEDS BY ELECTRICAL GERMINATION.





INDEX

The three main sections of our "Book of Beauty"—Flowers, Vegetables and Bulbs—are individually arranged in strictly alphabetical order with bold, easily read headings. It has consequently proved a very simple matter to find any item required, especially as we have included both names in cases where flowers have two commonly used names. We have also grouped such sundries as Plant-foods, Spraying Materials, etc., so that you will find any item coming under one of these headings in this group.

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We must urge you to order early if you want to be sure of any of the items in this book, especially our novelties. Every season many gardeners are disappointed to find that we are sold out before their order is sent in.

Where quantities in bulk are mentioned, the weights are the smallest units we supply at bulk prices.

All prices quoted include FREE POSTAGE in the Union of South Africa (except where specially marked), if the order is over 5/- and is prepaid.

Every item is numbered for simplicity when ordering, but names may be used as well for a double check.

THIS PRICE LIST CANCELS ALL PREVIOUS EDITIONS.



General Information

FREE DELIVERY IN THE UNION : All orders for seeds in packets amounting to not less than 5/- in value will be sent free of charge when cash accompanies the order. Heavy items, such as Fertilisers, Spraying Material, Plant Canes and Bulbs, are delivered free of charge within City limits, but will be sent by the cheapest method outside this area. In most cases postage is quoted against items. If you make up a complete order at one time, including plant foods, bulk seeds, etc., delivery by goods train is surprisingly cheap.

RHODESIAN DELIVERIES: As the letter rate of Rhodesia is now 1½d. per ½ oz., we are unable to offer free postage to this territory. We suggest, therefore, that orders are made up for the whole season, so as to economise on the postage. Parcel post rates are 1/1 per lb. to Southern Rhodesia and 1/3 to Northern Rhodesia.

FREE PACKING : The prices in this book include all packing charges where orders are prepaid.

FREE SEEDS : All packets of seeds in this catalogue priced at 6d. each may be bought at the rate of 6 for 2/6, or any six packets priced at 1/- for 5/-. No other discounts are given except for large orders where special quotations are given.

CASH WITH ORDER : A remittance by Postal Order, Cheque, or Money Order should accompany every order, but very small amounts may be sent in stamps. The C.O.D. system may also be used, but if the value of your order is less than 10/- the Post Office charge of 1/- is rather much in proportion and you will find it cheaper to send cash.

CREDIT ACCOUNTS : Will, of course, operate where these are established, or may be opened when suitable references are given. These are on a strictly monthly basis. **NO ACCOUNT WILL BE OPENED FOR LESS THAN 5/-.**

COMPLAINTS : These will always be adjusted to your satisfaction, but we ask that you notify us within five days of receipt of your order. We do not, however, accept any responsibility for crop failures.

IF ANYTHING IS MISSING : When you unpack your order, do not think that we have necessarily made a mistake. Look first for a memo, either sent with the order or by mail. It is possible that the missing items are to follow later, or they may not be ready, perhaps even sold out. We will advise you whatever the case, and credit notes will be sent should anything be sold out.

ADVISORY SERVICE : Almost every mail brings us problems connected with gardening in some form or other, and it is always a pleasure to be of help in solving them. If you are ever in need of advice, you are always welcome to call in or write, and we shall do our best to reply promptly and fully. Please submit questions in a separate letter and not with your order.

NAME AND ADDRESS : Make quite sure you have given these particulars on your order, and that all other details are clear, so that no delay may be caused.

WARRANTY : Sometimes, though not often, our seeds do not come up after planting. This may be due to one or more of several reasons, such as covering too deeply, or not deeply enough, too much or too little water, too cold weather, or a baking sun which forms a crust too hard for the tender shoots to penetrate. Sometimes insects destroy plants at the surface before they are seen. We cannot personally direct the use of our goods after they leave our hands, neither can we fully control anywhere or at any time the operation of natural law as it affects seeds or plants. We therefore give no warranty, expressed or implied, as to description, purity, productiveness or any other matter connected with seeds, bulbs or plants which we send out, and we will not be in any way responsible for the crop. We guarantee, however, that we take every precaution possible to ensure that our goods are all we claim them to be.

POSTAL INFORMATION : Parcels within the Union and S.W.A. 2d. for 4 ozs., 4d. for 8 ozs., and thereafter 6d. per lb. or fraction to 11 lbs.

Parcels for Northern Rhodesia, 1/3 per lb. to 11 lbs.

Parcels to Southern Rhodesia, 1/1 per lb. to 11 lbs.

Parcels to Bechuanaland Protectorate, 1/- per lb. to 11 lbs.

Parcels for United Kingdom only, 9d. per lb. to 11 lbs.

Registration Fee on all Articles, 4d. Parcels for places abroad cannot be registered.

Agricultural Parcels addressed to any place in Bechuanaland Protectorate, except Kasani, Maun, and Ghanzi, up to 3 lbs., 1/-; over 3 lbs. and up to 7 lbs., 1/6; over 7 lbs. and up to 11 lbs. 2/-.

The Agricultural Parcel Post does not apply to Swaziland or South-West Africa.

Agricultural Parcels addressed to any place within the Union—Up to 1½ lbs., 3d.; over 1½ lbs., but not exceeding 3 lbs., 6d.; over 3 lbs., but not exceeding 6 lbs., 8d.; over 6 lbs., but not exceeding 9 lbs., 10d.; over 9 lbs. and not exceeding 11 lbs., 1/-.



Hints for Success in Sowing Seeds

PREPARING THE SOIL.

A rich sandy loam is well adapted to gardening. Other kinds of soil are suitable, but stiff clays need plenty of fibrous material and must be thoroughly broken up. Sandy soils generally need additional fertilizing.

When fertilizing is needed, well rotted stable manure is always beneficial, but it should be supplemented by a commercial fertilizer containing a good percentage of phosphate and potash. Wood ashes may be applied liberally to most soils. For general use where manure is not available, a commercial fertilizer containing 6 per cent. nitrates, 10 per cent. phosphates, and 6 per cent. potash, is usually best.

Work the soil deeply and make the top three or four inches as fine and loose as possible. Remember that much weed killing can be done by hoeing or raking just before planting. Do not work clay soils when they are wet enough to stick to hoe or spade.

PLANTING.

When planting seed, avoid disappointment and possible failure by means of :

First—A constant and correct degree of moisture. The soil should always be moist, but never wet when avoidable. To retain moisture after planting, cover seed immediately with fine freshly prepared earth and press it down firmly and smoothly. This firming of the soil brings the particles of earth into close contact with the seeds, prevents drying out, and facilitates growth.

Second—The proper degree of heat. This is secured by planting when the atmospheric and soil temperatures are most favourable for germination of kind of seed that is to be planted. The best temperature for each sort may be learned from careful study of our cultural directions and by inquiry among the successful gardeners in your neighbourhood.

Third—Covering the seed at the right depth. This varies with different kinds of seeds and conditions of soil and can be learned only through practical experience.

Fourth—Proper condition of the soil. It must be loose and soft so that the tender stems of seedlings can easily emerge and the young roots quickly find plant food. This is usually secured by careful preparation of the soil and by not planting fine seeds when the ground is wet.

CULTIVATING.

Stirring the surface soil during the period of growth kills weeds, loosens the ground so as to encourage root development, allows air to enter, and helps to conserve moisture. Cultivation may be deep at first, but as the plants grow it should be more shallow to avoid injury to the roots.

STARTING PLANTS INDOORS.

Such vegetables as tomato, pepper, egg plant, and celery, and many of the flowers can be started indoors. Shallow wooden boxes three to four inches deep and convenient to handle are suitable for this purpose. Use rich, loose soil and plant the seed rows about two inches apart. Place the box in a well lighted window and keep the soil moist. As soon as the seedlings are a half inch tall, transplant to other boxes, setting them at least two inches apart each way. Give the plants plenty of sunlight and only moderate temperature so that they will not become spindling. Before setting in the garden, "harden off" the plant by placing the boxes outdoors on mild days, protecting them at night until they are able to stand the weather without injury.

WATERING.

The best hours of the day to water plants are early morning or evening. The roots, however, may be watered at any time. One good soaking is better than many light sprinklings.

"HOTKAPS"

**YOU CAN GAIN TIME, AND HAVE EARLY VEGETABLES AT SMALL
EXTRA COST BY MEANS OF HOTKAPS.**

**PLEASE ASK US FOR PARTICULARS OF THESE
"MINIATURE HOTHOUSES."**



SEED SOWING CALENDAR

The times in this Calendar refer to Cape Town, and Districts having a similar climate; due allowance must be made for earlier or later districts as well as for seasonable conditions.

Full descriptions of the various seeds will be found in the General List of Seeds on following pages.

FLOWERS

Name.	Page.	How to Sow.	Classification.	Chief use.	When to Sow.		
					Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Acroclinium	—	O.	Annual	Everlasting, Cut Flower ...			●
Afrikaner	—			See Marigold.			
African Daisy	—			See Dimorphotheca.			
Agathaea	—	S.B.	Perennial	Rockery & Border		●	●
Ageratum	—	S.B.	Annual	Rockery, Border & Bedding ...			●
Akelei	—			See Aquilegia.			
Alyssum	—	O.	Annual	Rockery & Crazy Paving ...	●	●	●
Ampelopsis	—	T.	Perennial	Climber, clings to walls ...			
Anagallis	—	O.	Annual	Rockery & Border		●	●
Anchusa	—		Annual & Perennial	Rockery & Border		●	●
Anemone	—	T.	Bulbous	Bedding & Cut Flower... ..		●	●
Anemone	—			See Anemone.			
Angelier	—			See Carnation.			
Antirrhinum	—	T.	Annual	Bedding & Cut Flower... ..	●	●	●
Aquilegia	—	T.	Perennial	Cut Flower		●	●
Arctotis	—	S.B.	Annual	Bedding & Cut Flower... ..		●	●
Armeria	—	T.	Perennial	Rockery & Border		●	●
Aubrietia	—	T.	Perennial	Rockery & Border		●	●
Australian Desert Pea	—			See Ceanothus.			
Balsam	—	O.	Annual	Bedding & Cut Flower... ..	●	●	
Balsemini	—			See Balsam.			
Barberton Daisy	—			See Gerbera.			
Barberton Madeliefie	—			See Gerbera.			
Bartonia	—	O.			●	●	
Bellis Perennis	—	T.	Perennial	Rockery & Border		●	●
Black Eyed Susan	—			See Thunbergia.			
Blazing Star	—			See Bartonia.			
Blue Poppy	—			See Meconopsis.			
Bokbaai Vygie	—			See Dorotheanthus.			
Brachycome	—	O.	Annual	Border & Rockery		●	●
Calceolaria	—	T.	Perennial	Greenhouse, Pot Plant... ..	●		
Calendula	—	S.B.	Annual	Bedding & Cut Flower... ..	●	●	●
Californian Poppy	—			See Eschscholtzia.			
Calliopsis	—	O.	Annual	Bedding & Cut Flower... ..		●	●
Campanula	—	T.	Perennial	Cut Flower	●	●	●
Canary Bird Creeper	—	O.	Annual	Climber		●	●
Candytuft	—	O.	Annual	Rockery & Bedding		●	●
Canna	—	T.	Bulbous	Background, Cut Flower ...		●	●
Canterbury Bells	—	T.	Annual & Perennial	See Campanula.			
Castor Oil Plant	—			See Ricinus.			
Catmint	—			See Nepeta.			
Centaurea Cyanus	—	S.B.	Annual	Cut Flower		●	●
Centaurea Imperialis	—	S.B.	Annual	Cut Flower		●	●
Centranthus	—			See Valerian			
Chelone	—	T.	Perennial	Cut Flower		●	●
Cheiranthus	—	T.	Perennial	Rockery & Border			●
Chinese Forget-me-not	—			See Cynoglossum.			
Chorizanthe	—	O.	Annual	Rockery & Border		●	●
Chrysanthemum	—	T.	Annual & Perennial	Cut Flower		●	●
Cineraria	—	T.	Annual	Pot Plant & Cut Flower ...	●	●	●
Clarkia	—	O.	Annual	Cut Flower	●	●	●
Clianthus	—	T.	Annual	Trailing Pot Plant		●	●
Cobaea Scandens	—	T.	Annual	Rapid Climber		●	●
Coleus	—	T.	Annual	Foliage Plant		●	●
Columbine	—			See Aquilegia.			
Convolvulus	—	O.	Annual	Rapid Climber		●	●
Coreopsis	—	T.	Perennial	Cut Flower	●	●	●
Cornflower	—			See Centaurea Cyanus.			
Cosmos	—	O.	Annual	Cut Flower	●	●	
Cyclamen	—	T.	Perennial	Greenhouse Pot Plant ...	●	●	●
Cynoglossum	—	S.B.	Annual	Cut Flower		●	●



Name.	Page.	How to Sow.	Classification.	Chief use.	When to Sow.		
					Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Delphinium	—	T.	Annual & Perennial	Bedding & Cut Flowers ...	●	●	●
Dianthus	—	T.	Annual & Perennial	Bedding & Cut Flowers ...	●	●	●
Diascea	—	O.	Annual	Rockery & Pot Plant ...	●	●	●
Digitalis	—	T.	Biennial	Background & Cut Flower ...	●	●	●
Dimorphotheca	—	O.	Annual	Rockery & Border ...	●	●	●
Dolichos	—	O.	Annual	Rapid Climber	●	●	●
Dorothianthus	—	O.	Annual	Border & Rockery	●	●	●
Double Daisy	—			See Bellis Perennis.			
Dubbele Madeliefie	—			See Bellis Perennis.			
Engelse Vilette	—			See Wallflower.			
Eschscholtzia	—	O.	Annual	Rockery & Bedding	●	●	●
Euphorbia	—	T.	Annual	Foliage Plant	●	●	●
Evening Primrose	—			See Oenothera.			
Everlastings	—	O.	Annual	Cut Flower	●	●	●
Felicia	—	T.	Annual	Rockery & Border	●	●	●
Flax	—			See Linum.			
Flox	—			See Phlox.			
Forget-me-not	—			See Myosotis.			
Four-O'-Clock	—			See Marvel of Peru.			
Foxglove	—			See Digitalis.			
Freesia	—	S.B.	Bulbous	Cut Flower	●	●	●
Fuchsia	—	T.	Perennial	Greenhouse & Stoep	●	●	●
Gaillardia	—	T.	Annual & Perennial	Cut Flower	●	●	●
Gazania	—	O.	Perennial	Rockery & Border	●	●	●
Gerbera	—	T.	Perennial	Cut Flower	●	●	●
Gesiggies	—			See Pansy.			
Geum	—	T.	Perennial	Bedding & Cut Flower... ..	●	●	●
Gilia	—	S.B.	Annual & Perennial	Rockery & Cut Flower ...	●	●	●
Gladioli	—	T.	Bulbous	Cut Flower	●	●	●
Glory of the Sun	—	T.	Bulbous	Cut Flower	●	●	●
Godetia	—	O.	Annual	Cut Flower	●	●	●
Gousblom... ..	—			See Arctotis.			
Gras Angelier	—			See Dianthus.			
Grenadilla	—			See Passiflora.			
Hellianthus	—	O.	Annual	Background & Cut Flowers ...	●	●	●
Helichrysum	—	T.	Annual	"Everlasting" Cut Flower ...	●	●	●
Heliotrope	—	T.	Perennial	Fragrant Flowering Shrub ...	●	●	●
Hollyhock	—	T.	Annual & Perennial	Background	●	●	●
Honesty	—			See Lunaria.			
Hunnemannia	—	O.	Annual	Bedding & Cut Flower... ..	●	●	●
Iceland Poppy	—	T.	Annual	Cut Flower	●	●	●
Imortelle	—			See Acroclinium.			
Indian Pink	—			See Dianthus.			
Ipomea	—	O.	Annual & Perennial	Rapid Climber	●	●	●
Kappertje	—			See Nasturtium.			
Kaulfussia	—	T.	Annual	Rockery & Border	●	●	●
Koringblom	—			See Centaurea Cyanus.			
Kudzu Vine	—	O.	Perennial	Rapid Climber	●	●	●
Lantana	—	T.	Perennial	Flowering Shrub	●	●	●
Larkspur	—	S.B.	Annual	Cut Flower	●	●	●
Lavatera	—	T.	Annual	Background	●	●	●
Leeubekkie	—			See Antirrhinum.			
Leptosyne	—	T.	Annual	Cut Flower	●	●	●
Lilium	—	T.	Bulbous	Cut Flower	●	●	●
Linaria	—	O.	Annual	Bedding & Cut Flower... ..	●	●	●
Linum	—	O.	Annual & Perennial	Bedding & Cut Flower... ..	●	●	●
Livingstone Daisy	—			See Dorothianthus.			
Lobelia	—	O.	Annual	Border & Rockery	●	●	●
Love-in-a-Mist	—			See Nigella.			
Lunaria	—	T.	Biennial	Decorative Everlasting ...	●	●	●
Lupin	—	O.	Annual & Perennial	Cut Flower	●	●	●
Lychnis	—	T.	Perennial	Border & Rockery	●	●	●
Marigold	—	T.	Annual	Cut Flower & Rockery ...	●	●	●
Marvel of Peru	—	O.	Annual	Hedge & Low Screen	●	●	●
Matricaria	—	T.	Perennial	Cut Flower & Rockery ...	●	●	●
Matthiola	—	T.	Perennial	Fragrant Bedding Plant ...	●	●	●
Meconopsis	—	T.	Perennial	Cut Flower	●	●	●
Mesembryanthemum	—	O.	Perennial	Rockery & Sloping Banks ...	●	●	●
Mignonette	—	O.	Annual	Fragrant Bedding Plant ...	●	●	●
Mimulus	—	T.	Annual	Shady, Moist Borders	●	●	●



Name.	Page.	How to Sow.	Classification.	Chief use.	When to Sow.		
					Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Mina Lobata	—	O.	Annual	Rapid Climber	●	●	●
Monkey Flower				See Mimulus.			
Morning Glory				See Convolvulus.			
Myosotis	—	O.	Annual	Shady, Moist Borders		●	●
Namaqualand Daisy ...				See Venidium.			
Nasturtium	—	O.	Annual	Cut Flower, Rockery, etc. ...		●	●
Nemesia	—	O.	Annual	Bedding & Cut Flower... ..		●	●
Nemophila	—	O.	Annual	Border & Rockery		●	●
Nepeta	—	T.	Perennial	Border & Rockery		●	●
Nicotiana	—	T.	Annual	Fragrant Cut Flower		●	●
Nigella	—	O.	Annual	Bedding & Cut Flower		●	●
Night-scented-Stock ...				See Matthiola.			
Oenothera	—	T.	Biennial	Background		●	●
Pansy	—	T.	Annual	Border & Bedding		●	●
Papaver				See Poppy.			
Papier Blom				See Statice.			
Passiflora	—	O.	Perennial	Rapid Climber		●	●
Pentstemon	—	T.	Perennial	Cut Flower		●	●
Periwinkle				See Vinca.			
Petunia	—	T.	Annual	Bedding & Rockery		●	●
Phlox	—	O.	Annual & Perennial	Bedding & Rockery		●	●
Physostegia	—	T.	Perennial	Cut Flower		●	●
Pimpernel				See Anagallis.			
Platycodon	—	T.	Perennial	Cut Flower		●	●
Polyanthus		T.	Annual	Shady, Moist Border		●	●
Portulaca	—	O.	Annual	Border & Rockery	●		
Poor Man's Orchid ...		A.		See Schizanthus.			
Poppy	—	O.	Annual & Perennial	Bedding		●	●
Potentilla	—	T.	Perennial	Border & Rockery		●	●
Primula	—	T.	Perennial	Greenhouse	●	●	●
Prunkertjie				See Sweet Pea.			
Pyrethrum	—	T.	Perennial	Border & Cut Flower	●	●	●
Ranonkel				See Ranunculus.			
Ranunculus	—	O.	Bulbous	Bedding & Cut Flower... ..		●	●
Red Hot Poker				See Tritoma.			
Rehmannia	—	T.	Perennial	Greenhouse Pot Plant		●	●
Reseda				See Mignonette.			
Rhodanthe	—	T.	Annual	"Everlasting" Cut Flower ...		●	●
Ricinus	—	O.	Annual	Foliage Plant		●	●
Ridderspoor				See Larkspur.			
Rockery Collection ...	—			Border & Rockery	●	●	●
Romneya	—	O.	Perennial	Background		●	●
Rudebeckia	—	T.	Perennial	Cut Flower		●	●
Selpiglossis	—	T.	Annual	Cut Flower	●	●	●
Salvia	—	T.	Perennial	Bedding & Cut Flower... ..	●	●	●
Saponaria	—	T.	Annual	Border & Rockery		●	●
Scabious	—	O.	Annual & Perennial	Cut Flower	●	●	●
Schizanthus	—	T.	Annual	Bedding & Cut Flower... ..		●	●
Sewejaartjies				See Everlastings.			
Shasta Daisy	—	T.	Perennial	Cut Flower		●	●
Siberian Wallflower ...				See Cheiranthus.			
Sidalcea	—	T.	Perennial	Background			●
Snapdragon				See Antirrhinum.			
Sonneblom				See Helianthus.			
Statice	—	T.	Annual & Perennial	Cut Flower		●	●
Stevia	—	T.	Annual	Cut Flower		●	●
Stock	—	T.	Annual & Perennial	Bedding & Cut Flower... ..	●	●	●
Stokroos				See Hollyhock.			
Strawflower				See Helichrysum.			
Streptocarpus	—	T.	Perennial	Greenhouse Plant		●	●
Strooiblom				See Helichrysum.			
Sunflower				See Helianthus.			
"Sunseed"	—	O.	Annual	Bedding & Cut Flowers	●	●	●
Swan River Daisy				See Brachycome.			
Sweet Pea, Winter	—	O.	Annual	Cut Flower	●	●	●
Sweet Sultan				See Centaurea Imperialis.			
Sweet William	—	T.	Annual & Biennial	Bedding & Border		●	●
Tabakblom				See Nicotiana.			
Thalictrum	—	T.	Perennial	Background		●	●
Thrift				See Armeria.			



Name.	Page.	How to Sow.	Classification.	Chief use.	When to Sow.		
					Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Thunbergia	—	O.	Annual	Rapid Climber		●	●
Turkish Rugging				See Chorizanthe.			
Tritoma	—	T.	Bulbous	Background		●	●
Tunica	—	O.	Perennial	Border & Rockery		●	●
Ursinia	—	O.	Annual	Bedding & Cut Flower... ..		●	●
Valeriana	—	T.	Annual	Bedding & Rockery		●	●
Venidium	—	O.	Annual	Bedding & Cut Flower... ..		●	●
Verbena		T.	Annual	Border & Rockery	●	●	●
Vergiet-my-niet				See Forget-me-not.			
Vilette				See Stock.			
Vinca	—	O.	Annual	Moist, Shady places			
Viola	—	T.	Annual	Border & Rockery		●	●
Virginian Creeper				See Ampelopsis.			
Virginian Stock	—	O.	Annual	Border & Rockery.			
Viscaria	—	O.	Annual	Bedding & Rockery			
Wallflower	—	T.	Annual	Fragrant Bedding Flower		●	●
Weeskindertjes				See Linaria.			
Ysland Papaver				See Iceland Poppy.			
Zeeschilpzaat				See Alyssum.			
					April	May	June
Acroclinium	—	O.	Annual	Everlasting Cut Flower	●	●	
Afrikaner				See Marigold.			
African Daisy				See Dimorphotheca.			
Agathaea	—	S.B.	Perennial	Semi-Shady Border	●	●	
Ageratum	—	S.B.	Annual	Rockery & Bedding	●	●	
Akelei				See Aquilegia.			
Alyssum	—	O.	Annual	Rockery, Crazy Paving, etc.	●	●	●
Ampelopsis	—	T.	Perennial	Climber, clings to wall.	●	●	●
Anagallis	—	O.	Annual	Rockery & Border	●	●	
Anchusa	—	S.B.	Annual & Perennial	Cut Flower	●	●	
Anemone	—	O.	Bulbous	Bedding & Cut Flower... ..	●	●	
Angelier				See Carnation.			
Antirrhinum	—	T.	Annual	Bedding & Cut Flower... ..	●	●	●
Aquilegia	—	T.	Perennial	Cut Flower	●	●	●
Arctotis	—	S.B.	Annual	Bedding & Cut Flower... ..	●	●	
Armeria	—	T.	Perennial	Rockery & Border	●	●	
Aubretia	—	T.	Perennial	Rockery & Sloping Bank	●	●	
Australian Desert Pea				See Ceanothus.			
Barberton Daisy				See Gerbera.			
Barbertonse Madeliefie				See Gerbera.			
Bellis Perennis	—	T.	Perennial	Rockery & Border	●	●	
Black Eyed Susan				See Thunbergia.			
Bok Baai Vygie				See Dorotheanthus.			
Blue Poppy	—	T.	See Meconopsis.				
Calendula	—	T.	Annual	Bedding & Cut Flower... ..	●	●	
Californian Poppy				See Eschscholtzia.			
Calliopsis	—	O.	Annual	Rockery & Cut Flower	●	●	
Campanula	—	T.	Annual & Perennial	Cut Flower	●	●	
Canary Bird Creeper	—	O.	Annual	Rapid Climber	●	●	
Candytuft	—	O.	Annual	Rockery & Cut Flower	●	●	
Canna	—			Background	●	●	
Canterbury Bells				See Campanula.			
Castor Oil Plant				See Ricinus.			
Catmint				See Nepeta.			
Centaurea Cyanus	—	S.B.	Annual	Cut Flower	●	●	●
Centaurea Imperialis	—	S.B.	Annual	Cut Flower	●	●	
Centranthus				See Valeriana.			
Chelone	—	T.	Perennial	Cut Flower	●		
Cheiranthus					●	●	
Chinese Forget-me-not				See Cynoglossum.			
Chorizanthe	—	T.	Perennial	Rockery & Border	●	●	
Chrysanthemum	—	T.	Annual & Perennial	Cut Flower	●	●	
Cineraria	—	T.	Annual	Cut Flower and Pot Plant	●		
Clarkia	—	O.	Annual	Cut Flower	●	●	
Clianthus	—	T.	Annual	Trailing Pot Plant	●		
Cobaea Scandens	—	O.	Annual	Rapid Climber	●		
Columbine				See Aquilegia	●	●	
Convolvulos	—	O.	Annual	Rapid Climber	●		
Coreopsis	—	T.	Perennial	Cut Flower	●	●	



Name.	Page.	How to Sow.	Classification.	Chief use.	When to Sow.		
					Apl.	May.	June.
Cornflower	—	T.	Perennial	See Centaurea Cyanus.	●	●	
Cyclamen	—	S.B.	Annual	Greenhouse Pot Plant	●	●	
Cynoglossum	—	T.	Annual & Perennial	Cut Flower	●	●	
Delphinium	—	T.	Annual & Perennial	Bedding & Cut Flower... ..	●	●	●
Dianthus	—	O.	Annual	Bedding & Cut Flower... ..	●	●	●
Diascea	—	T.	Biennial	Rockery & Pot Plant	●	●	●
Digitalis	—	O.	Annual	Background & Cut Flower	●	●	●
Dimorphotheca	—	O.	Annual	Rockery & Border	●	●	●
Dolichos	—	O.	Annual	Rapid Climber	●	●	●
Dorothianthus	—	O.	Annual	Border & Rockery	●	●	●
Double Daisy	—			See Bellis Perennis.			
Dubbele Madeliefie	—			See Bellis Perennis.			
Engelse Vilette	—			See Wallflower.			
Eschscholtzia	—	O.	Annual	Rockery & Border	●	●	●
Euphorbia	—	T.	Annual	Foliage Plant	●	●	●
Everlastings	—	O.	Annual	Cut Flowers	●	●	●
Felicia	—	T.	Annual	Rockery & Border	●	●	●
Flax	—			See Linum.			
Flox	—			See Phlox.			
Forget-me-not	—			See Myosotis.			
Four O' Clock	—			See Marvel of Peru.			
Foxglove	—			See Digitalis.			
Freesia	—	S.B.	Bulbous	Cut Flower	●	●	●
Fuchsia	—	T.	Perennial	Greenhouse & Stoep Plant	●	●	●
Gaillardia	—	T.	Annual & Perennial	Cut Flower	●	●	●
Gazania	—	O.	Perennial	Rockery & Border	●	●	●
Gerbera	—	T.	Perennial	Cut Flower	●	●	●
Gesiggies	—			See Pansy.			
Geum	—	T.	Perennial	Bedding & Cut Flower... ..	●	●	●
Gilia	—	S.B.	Annual & Perennial	Rockery & Cut Flower	●	●	●
Gladiolus	—	T.	Bulbous	Cut Flower	●	●	●
Glory of the Sun	—	T.	Bulbous	Cut Flower	●	●	●
Godetia	—	O.	Annual	Cut Flower	●	●	●
Gousblom... ..	—			See Arctotis.			
Gras Angelier	—			See Dianthus.			
Grenadilla	—			See Passiflora.			
Helianthus	—	O.	Annual	Background & Cut Flower	●	●	●
Helychrysum	—	T.	Annual	"Everlasting" Cut Flower	●	●	●
Heliotrope	—	T.	Perennial	Sweet Scented Shrub	●	●	●
Hollyhock	—	T.	Annual & Perennial	Background	●	●	●
Honesty	—			See Lunaria.			
Hunneemannia	—	O.	Annual	Bedding & Cut Flower... ..	●	●	●
Iceland Poppy	—	T.	Annual	Cut Flower	●	●	●
Imortelle	—			See Acroclinium.			
Indian Pink	—			See Dianthus.			
Ipomea	—	O.	Annual & Perennial	Rapid Climber	●	●	●
Japanese Morning Glory	—			See Ipomea.			
Kappertje	—			See Nasturtium.			
Kaulfussia	—	T.	Annual	Rockery & Border	●	●	●
Koringblom	—			See Cornflower.			
Kudzu Vine	—	O.	Perennial	Rapid Climber	●	●	●
Lantana	—	T.	Perennial	Shrub	●	●	●
Larkspur	—	S.B.	Annual	Cut Flower	●	●	●
Lavatera	—	T.	Annual	Background	●	●	●
Leeubekkie	—			See Antirrhinum.			
Leptosyne	—	T.	Annual	Bedding & Cut Flower... ..	●	●	●
Lilium	—	T.	Bulbous	Cut Flower	●	●	●
Linaria	—	O.	Annual	Bedding & Cut Flower... ..	●	●	●
Linum	—	O.	Annual & Perennial	Bedding & Cut Flower... ..	●	●	●
Livingstone Daisy	—			See Dorothianthus.			
Lobelia	—	O.	Annual	Rockery & Border	●	●	●
Love in a Mist	—			See Nigella.			
Lunaria	—	T.	Biennial	Decorative "Everlasting"	●	●	●
Lupin	—	O.	Annual & Perennial	Cut Flower	●	●	●
Lychnis	—	T.	Perennial	Border & Rockery	●	●	●
Marigold	—	T.	Annual	Cut Flower & Rockery	●	●	●
Marvel of Peru	—	O.	Annual	Hedge & Low Screen	●	●	●
Matricaria	—	T.	Perennial	Cut Flower & Rockery	●	●	●
Matthiola	—	T.	Perennial	Border & Rockery	●	●	●
Meconopsis	—	T.	Perennial	Cut Flower	●	●	●



Name.	Page.	How to Sow.	Classification.	Chief use.	When to Sow.		
					Apl.	May.	June.
Mesembryanthemum ...	—	O.	Annual & Perennial	Border & Rockery ...	●		
Mignonette ...	—	O.	Annual ...	Fragrant Bedding Plant ...	●	●	●
Mimulus ...	—	T.	Annual ...	Shady, Moist Borders ...	●	●	
Monkey Flower ...				See Mimulus			
Morning Glory ...				See Convolvulus.			
Myosotis ...	—	O.	Annual ...	Shady, Moist Borders ...	●	●	●
Namaqualand Daisy ...				See Venidium.			
Nasturtium ...	—	O.	Annual ...	Trailing & Dwarf Cut Flower	●	●	●
Nemesia ...	—	O.	Annual ...	Bedding & Cut Flower...	●	●	●
Nemophila ...	—	O.	Annual ...	Rockery & Border ...	●	●	●
Nepeta ...	—	T.	Perennial ...	Rockery & Border ...	●	●	
Nicotiana ...	—	T.	Annual ...	Fragrant Cut Flowers ...	●		
Nigella ...	—	O.	Annual ...	Bedding & Cut Flower...	●	●	●
Night-Scented Stock ...				See Mathiola.			
Pansy ...	—	T.	Annual ...	Bedding & Border ...	●	●	●
Papawer ...				See Poppy.			
Papier Blom ...				See Statice.			
Passiflora ...	—	O.	Perennial ...	Rapid Climber ...	●		
Pentstemon ...	—	T.	Perennial ...	Cut Flower ...	●	●	●
Periwinkle ...				See Vinca.			
Petunia ...	—	T.	Annual ...	Bedding & Rockery ...	●	●	●
Phlox ...	—	O.	Annual ...	Bedding & Rockery ...	●	●	
Phystostegia ...	—	T.	Perennial ...	Cut Flower ...	●	●	
Pimpernel ...				See Anagallis.			
Platycodon ...	—	T.	Annual ...	Cut Flowers ...	●	●	
Polyanthus ...	—	T.	Annual ...	Shady, Moist Border ...	●	●	●
Poor Man's Orchid ...				See Schizanthus.			
Poppy ...	—	O.	Annual ...	Bedding. ...	●		
Potentilla ...	—	T.	Perennial ...	Rockery & Border ...	●	●	
Pronkertjie ...				See Sweet Peas.			
Pyrethrum ...	—	T.	Perennial ...	Border & Cut Flower ...	●		
Ranonkel ...				See Ranunculus.			
Ranunculus ...	—	O.	Bulbous ...	Bedding & Cut Flowers	●	●	
Red Hot Poker ...				See Tritoma.			
Rehmannia ...	—	T.	Perennial ...	Greenhouse Pot Plant ...	●		
Reseda ...				See Mignonette.			
Rhodanthe ...	—	T.	Annual ...	"Everlasting" Cut Flower	●		
Ricinus ...	—	O.	Annual ...	Foliage Plant. ...	●	●	
Ridderspoor ...				See Larkspur.			
Rockery Collection ...	—	O.	Annual & Perennial	Rockery & Border ...	●	●	●
Romneya ...	—	O.	Perennial ...	Background ...	●	●	
Salpiglossis ...	—	T.	Annual ...	Cut Flower ...	●	●	
Salvia ...	—	T.	Perennial ...	Bedding & Border ...	●	●	
Saponaria ...	—	T.	Annual ...	Rockery & Border ...	●	●	●
Scabious ...	—	O.	Annual & Perennial	Cut Flower ...	●	●	●
Schizanthus ...	—	T.	Annual ...	Bedding & Cut Flower...	●		
Sewejaar ...				See Everlastings.			
Shasta Daisy ...	—	T.	Perennial ...	Cut Flower ...	●	●	
Siberian Wallflower ...				See Cheiranthus.			
Sidalcea ...	—	T.	Perennial ...	Background ...	●		
Shapdragon ...				See Antirrhinum.			
Sonneblom ...				See Helianthus.			
Statice ...	—	T.	Annual & Perennial	Cut Flower ...	●	●	●
Stevia ...	—	T.	Annual ...	Cut Flower ...	●	●	●
Stock ...	—	T.	Annual & Perennial	Cut Flower ...	●	●	●
Stokroos ...				See Hollyhock.			
Strawflower ...				See Helichrysum.			
Streptocarpus ...	—	T.	Perennial ...	Greenhouse Plant ...	●	●	●
Strooiblom ...				See Statice.			
Sunflower ...				See Helianthus.			
Sunseed ...	—	O.	Annual ...	Bedding & Cut Flower...	●	●	●
Sweet Peas ...	—	O.	Annual ...	Cut Flower ...	●	●	●
Sweet Sultan ...	—	O.	Annual ...	See Centaurea Imperialis.			
Sweet William ...	—	T.	Annual & Biennial	Bedding & Border ...	●	●	●
Tabakblom ...				See Nicotiana.			
Thalictrum ...	—	T.	Perennial ...	Background ...	●	●	
Thrift ...				See Armeria.			
Thunbergia ...	—	O.	Annual ...	Rapid Climber ...	●		
Tritoma ...	—	T.	Bulbous ...	Cut Flower ...	●	●	●
Tunica ...	—	O.	Perennial ...	Rockery & Border ...	●		



Name.	Page.	How to Sow.	Classification.	Chief use.	When to Sow.		
					Apl.	May.	June.
Ursinia	—	O.	Annual	Bedding & Cut Flower... ..	●	●	
Valerina	—	T.	Annual	Rockery & Bedding	●	●	
Venidium	—	O.	Annual	Bedding & Cut Flower... ..	●	●	
Verbena	—	T.	Annual	Rockery & Border	●	●	●
Vergiet-my-niet				See Myosotis.			
Vinca	—	O.	Annual	Moist, Shady Places	●	●	
Viola	—	T.	Annual	Rockery & Border	●	●	
Violet	—	T.	Perennial	Bedding & Shady Border	●	●	
Virginian Creeper				See Ampelopsis.			
Virginian Stock	—	O.	Annual	Rockery & Border	●	●	●
Viscaria	—	O.	Annual	Rockery & Border	●	●	●
Wallflower	—	T.	Annual	Fragrant Flowers	●	●	
Weeskindertjes				See Linaria.			
Ysland Papaver				See Iceland Poppy.			
Zeeschilpzaat				See Alyssum.			
					July	Aug.	Sept.
Abronia	—	S.B.	Annual	Rockery & Border	●		●
Abutilon	—	T.	Perennial	Conservatory & Stoep Plant		●	●
Acroclinium	—	O.	Annual	Everlasting Cut Flower	●	●	●
African Daisy				See Dimorphotheca.			
Afrikaner				See Marigold.			
Agathaea	—	S.B.	Perennial	Rockery & Border	●	●	●
Ageratum	—	S.B.	Annual	Rockery, Border & Bedding	●	●	●
Akelei				See Columbine.			
Agrostemma	—	S.B.	Perennial	Cut Flower	●	●	●
Alyssum	—	O.	Annual	Rockery & Border	●	●	●
Amaranthus	—	S.B.	Annual	Foliage Plant		●	●
Amarant				See Amaranthus.			
Ampelopsis	—	T.	Perennial	Climber, clings to wall	●	●	●
Angelier				See Carnation.			
Antirrhinum	—	T.	Annual	Bedding & Cut Flower... ..	●	●	●
Aquilegia	—	T.	Perennial	Cut Flower	●	●	●
Arabis	—	S.B.	Perennial	Rockery & Border		●	●
Arctotis	—	S.B.	Annual	Bedding & Cut Flower... ..	●	●	●
Armeria	—	T.	Perennial	Rockery & Border	●	●	●
Asters	—	S.B.	Annual & Perennial	Cut Flower		●	●
Australian Glory Pea				See Clanthus.			
Balsam	—	O.	Annual	Bedding & Plot Plant		●	●
Balsam Apple				See Momordica.			
Balsemini				See Gerbera.			
Barberton Daisy				See Gerbera.			
Barbertonse Madelleffe				See Gerbera.			
Bartonia	—	O.	Annual	Cut Flower			●
Begonia	—	T.	Perennial	Greenhouse Pot Plant		●	●
Bellis Perennis	—	T.	Perennial	Rockery & Border	●	●	●
Black Eyed Susan				See Thunbergia.			
Blazing Star				See Bartonia.			
Bok Baal Vygie				See Dorotheanthus.			
Blue Lace Flower				See Didiscus.			
Brachycome	—	O.	Annual	Rockery & Border		●	●
Browallia	—	T.	Annual	Bedding & Cut Flower... ..		●	●
Burning Bush				See Kochia.			
Calceolaria	—	T.	Perennial	Greenhouse Plant.			
Californian Poppy				See Eschscholtzia.			
Calliopsis	—	O.	Annual	Bedding & Cut Flower... ..	●	●	●
Campanula	—	T.	Annual & Perennial	Cut Flower	●	●	●
Canary Bird Creeper	—	O.	Annual	Rapid Climber	●	●	●
Candytuft	—	O.	Annual	Rockery & Bedding	●	●	●
Canna	—	O.	Bulbous	Background & Cut Flower	●	●	●
Canterbury Bells				See Campanula.			
Carnation	—	T.	Annual & Perennial	Cut Flower	●	●	●
Castor Oil Plant				See Ricinus.			
Catananche	—	T.	Perennial	Cut Flower		●	●
Celosia	—	T.	Annual	Foliage Plant		●	●
Centaurea Cyanus	—	S.B.	Annual	Cut Flower	●	●	●
Centaurea Imperialis	—	S.B.	Annual	Cut Flower	●	●	●
Centranthus				See Valerian.			
Cerastium	—	T.	Perennial	Border & Rockery		●	●
Chelone	—	T.	Perennial	Cut Flower		●	●



Name.	Page.	How to Sow.	Classification.	Chief use.	When to Sow.		
					July.	Aug.	Sept.
Cheiranthus	—	T.	Perennial	Cut Flower	●	●	●
Chinese Forget-me-not				See Cynoglossum.			
Chinese Lantern				See Abutilon.			
Chorizanthe	—	O.	Annual	Border & Rockery	●	●	●
Chrysanthemum	—	T.	Annual & Perennial	Cut Flower	●	●	●
Clarkia	—	O.	Annual	Cut Flower	●	●	●
Clianthus	—	T.	Annual	Pot Plant	●	●	●
Cobaea	—	O.	Annual	Rapid Climber		●	●
Cockscomb				See Celosia.			
Coleus	—	T.	Annual	Pot & Stoep Plant		●	●
Columbine				See Aquilegia.			
Convolvulus	—	O.	Annual	Rapid Climber			●
Coreopsis	—	T.	Perennial	Cut Flower	●	●	●
Cornflower				See Centaurea Cyanus.			
Cosmos	—	O.	Annual	Cut Flower		●	●
Creeping Zinnia... ..				See Sanvitalia.			
Cyclamen	—	T.	Perennial	Greenhouse Pot Plant		●	●
Cynoglossum	—	T.	Annual	Cut Flower	●	●	●
Dahlia	—	T.	Perennial	Cut Flower	●	●	●
Delphinium	—	T.	Annual & Perennial	Cut Flower	●	●	●
Dianthus	—	T.	Annual & Perennial	Bedding & Cut Flower... ..	●	●	●
Didiscus	—	T.	Annual	Bedding & Cut Flower... ..		●	●
Digitalis	—	T.	Biennial	Background & Cut Flower	●	●	●
Dimorphotheca	—	O.	Annual	Rockery & Border		●	●
Dolichos	—	O.	Annual	Rapid Climber	●	●	●
Dorothyanthus	—	O.	Annual	Border & Rockery	●	●	●
Double Daisy				See Bellis Perennis.			
English Vilette				See Wallflower.			
Eschscholtzia	—	O.	Annual	Bedding & Rockery	●	●	●
Evening Primrose				See Oenothera.			
Everlastings	—	O.	Annual	Cut Flower	●	●	●
Flax				See Linum.			
Flox				See Phlox.			
Forget-me-not				See Myosotis.			
Foxglove				See Digitalis.			
Fuchsia	—	T.	Perennial	Stoep Shrub		●	●
Gaillardia	—	T.	Annual & Perennial	Cut Flower	●	●	●
Geranium	—	T.	Perennial	Bedding & Rockery		●	●
Gerbera	—	T.	Perennial	Cut Flower		●	●
Gessigies				See Pansy.			
Geum	—	T.	Perennial	Cut Flower	●	●	●
Gilia	—	S.B.	Annual & Perennial	Cut Flower & Rockery		●	●
Gloxinia	—	T.	Perennial	Greenhouse Pot Plant		●	●
Godetia	—	O.	Annual	Cut Flower	●	●	●
Gourds	—	O.	Annual	Rapid Ornamental Climber		●	●
Gousblom				See Arctotis.			
Gras Angelier				See Dianthus.			
Granadilla				See Passiflora.			
Gypsophila	—	O.	Annual & Perennial	Useful in vases	●	●	●
Hannekam				See Cockscomb.			
Helianthus	—	O.	Annual	Cut Flower & Background	●	●	●
Helichrysum	—	T.	Annual	Everlasting Cut Flower		●	●
Heteropappus	—	T.	Annual	Cut Flower		●	●
Heuchera	—	T.	Perennial	Rockery & Border		●	●
Hibiscus	—	O.	Perennial	Flowering Shrub		●	●
Hollyhock	—	T.	Annual & Perennial	Background	●	●	●
Honesty				See Lunaria.			
Hunemannia	—	O.	Perennial	Cut Flower	●	●	●
Imortelle				See Acrolinium.			
Indian Pink				See Dianthus.			
Ipomea	—	O.	Annual & Perennial	Rapid Climber		●	●
Jacobaea	—	O.	Annual	Cut Flower		●	●
Jakop Regop				See Zinnias.			
Japanese Morning Glory				See Ipomea Imperialis.			
Kappertjie				See Nasturtium.			
Kastor Olie Plant				See Ricinus.			
Kochia	—	T.	Annual	Decorative Bush		●	●
Koringblom				See Cornflower.			
Kudzu Vine	—	O.	Perennial	Rapid Climber	●	●	●



Name.	Page.	How to Sow.	Classification.	Chief use.	When to Sow.		
					July.	Aug.	Sept.
Lantana	—	T.	Perennial	Flowering Shrub	●	●	●
Larkspur	—	S.B.	Annual	Cut Flower	●	●	●
Lavatera	—	T.	Annual	Cut Flower	●	●	●
Leeubekkie	—			See Antirrhinum.			
Leptosyne	—	T.	Annual	Cut Flower		●	●
Leptosiphon	—	O.	Annual	Rockery & Border		●	●
Linaria	—	O.	Annual	Rockery & Border	●	●	●
Linum	—	O.	Annual & Perennial	Bedding & Cut Flower... ..	●	●	●
Livingstone Daisy	—			See Dorotheanthus.			
Lobelia	—	T.	Annual	Rockery & Border & Pots	●	●	●
Love in a Mist	—			See Nigella.			
Lunaria	—	T.	Biennial	Decorative Foliage	●	●	●
Lupin	—	O.	Annual & Perennial	Cut Flower	●	●	●
Marigold	—	T.	Annual	Cut Flower & Border	●	●	●
Matthiola	—	O.	Perennial	Fragrant Flowers		●	●
Mesambryanthemum	—	O.	Annual & Perennial	Rockery & Border	●	●	●
Mexican Sunflower	—			See Tithonia.			
Mignonette	—	O.	Annual	Fragrant Flowers	●	●	●
Mina Lobata	—	O.	Annual	Rapid Climber		●	●
Momordica	—	O.	Annual	Ornamental Climber		●	●
Morning Glory	—			See Convolvulus.			
Myosotis	—	O.	Annual	Damp, Shady Border	●	●	●
Nasturtium	—	O.	Annual	Climber, Rockery & Cut Flower	●	●	●
Nemesia	—	O.	Annual	Bedding or Cut Flower	●	●	●
Nemophila	—	O.	Annual	Rockery & Border	●	●	●
Nicotiana	—	T.	Annual	Fragrant Flowers	●	●	●
Nigella	—	O.	Annual	Bedding & Cut Flower... ..	●	●	●
Night-scented Stock	—			See Matthiola.			
Oenothera	—	T.	Biennial	Background	●	●	●
Pansy	—	T.	Annual	Bedding & Border	●	●	●
Papawer	—			See Poppy.			
Papierblom	—			See Statice.			
Passiflora	—	O.	Perennial	Rapid Climber		●	●
Pentstemon	—	T.	Perennial	Cut Flower	●	●	●
Petunia	—	T.	Annual	Bedding & Rockery	●	●	●
Phlox	—	O.	Annual & Perennial	Bedding & Cut Flower... ..	●	●	●
Physalis	—	T.	Perennial	Ornamental Seed Pods		●	●
Physostegia	—	T.	Perennial	Cut Flower		●	●
Polyanthus	—	T.	Annual	Shady, Damp Border	●	●	●
Poor Man's Orchid	—			See Schizanthus.			
Poppy	—	O.	Annual	Bedding	●	●	●
Portulaca	—	O.	Annual	Rockery & Border	●	●	●
Primula	—	T.	Perennial	Greenhouse & Moist Borders ...	●	●	●
Pronkertje	—			See Sweet Peas.			
Pyrethrum	—	T.	Perennial	Border & Cut Flower	●	●	●
Rehmannia	—	T.	Perennial	Greenhouse Plant		●	●
Reseda	—			See Mignonette.			
Rhodanthe	—	T.	Annual	"Everlasting" Cut Flower ...		●	●
Ricinus	—	O.	Annual	Background, Foliage Plant ...	●	●	●
Ridderspoor	—			See Larkspur.			
Rockery Collection	—	O.	Annual & Perennial	Rockery & Border	●	●	●
Romneya	—	O.	Perennial	Background		●	●
Rudbeckia	—	T.	Perennial	Cut Flower	●	●	●
Salpiglossis	—	T.	Annual	Cut Flower	●	●	●
Salvia	—	T.	Perennial	Border & Cut Flower	●	●	●
Sanvitalia	—	T.	Annual	Rockery & Border	●	●	●
Saponaria	—	T.	Annual	Rockery & Border	●	●	●
Scabious	—	O.	Annual & Perennial	Cut Flower	●	●	●
Schizanthus	—	T.	Annual	Cut Flower & Bedding... ..	●	●	●
Sewejaartje	—			See Everlastings.			
Shasta Daisy	—			See Chrysanthemum.			
Siberian Wallflower	—			See Cheiranthus.			
Sidalcea	—	T.	Perennial	Background	●	●	●
Snapdragon	—			See Antirrhinum.			
Somer Aster	—			See Aster.			
Sonneblom	—			See Helianthus.			
Statice	—	T.	Annual & Perennial	Cut Flower	●	●	●



Name.	Page.	How to Sow.	Classification.	Chief use.	When to Sow.		
					July.	Aug.	Sept.
Stevia	—	T.	Annual	Useful in Vases	●	●	●
Stokros	—	T.	Annual & Perennial	See Hollyhock.	●	●	●
Stocks	—	T.	Annual & Perennial	Bedding & Cut Flower... ..	●	●	●
Straw Flower	—	T.	Perennial	See Helichrysum.	●	●	●
Streptocarpus	—	T.	Perennial	Greenhouse Plant	●	●	●
Strooiblom	—	T.	Perennial	See Helichrysum.	●	●	●
Sunflower	—	T.	Perennial	See Helianthus.	●	●	●
"Sunseed" Treasure	—	O.	Annual	Bedding & Cut Flowers	●	●	●
Swan River Daisy	—	O.	Annual	See Brachycome.	●	●	●
Sweet Pea	—	O.	Annual	Cut Flower	●	●	●
Sweet Sultan	—	O.	Annual	See Centaurea Imperialis.	●	●	●
Sweet William	—	T.	Annual & Perennial	Bedding & Border	●	●	●
Tabakblom	—	T.	Perennial	See Nicotiana.	●	●	●
Thalictrum	—	T.	Perennial	Background	●	●	●
Thrift	—	T.	Perennial	See Armoria.	●	●	●
Thunbergia	—	O.	Annual	Rapid Climber	●	●	●
Tithonia	—	O.	Annual	Background & Cut Flower	●	●	●
Turkish Rugging	—	O.	Annual	See Chorizanthe.	●	●	●
Valeriana	—	T.	Annual	Rockery & Bedding	●	●	●
Verbena	—	T.	Annual	Rockery & Border	●	●	●
Viola	—	T.	Annual	Rockery & Border	●	●	●
Virginian Creeper	—	T.	Annual	See Amelopsis	●	●	●
Viscaria	—	O.	Annual	Rockery & Border	●	●	●
Vygie	—	O.	Annual	See Mesembryanthemum.	●	●	●
Wallflower	—	T.	Annual	Fragrant Flowers	●	●	●
Weeskindertjes	—	T.	Annual	See Linaria.	●	●	●
Xeranthemum	—	T.	Annual	"Everlasting" Cut Flower	●	●	●
Zeeschilpzaat	—	T.	Annual	See Alyssum.	●	●	●
Zinnia	—	T.	Annual	Cut Flowers and Border	●	●	●
					Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Abronia	—	S.B.	Annual	Border & Rockery	●	●	●
Abutilon	—	T.	Perennial	Conservatory & Stoep Plant	●	●	●
Acroclinium	—	O.	Annual	"Everlasting" Cut Flower	●	●	●
African Daisy	—	O.	Annual	See Dimorphotheca.	●	●	●
Afrikaner	—	O.	Annual	See Marigold.	●	●	●
Ageratum	—	S.B.	Annual	Border, Rockery & Bedding	●	●	●
Agrostemma	—	S.B.	Perennial	Cut Flower	●	●	●
Amaranthus	—	S.B.	Annual	Foliage Plant	●	●	●
Amarant	—	S.B.	Annual	See Amaranthus.	●	●	●
Angeller	—	S.B.	Annual	See Carnation.	●	●	●
Antirrhinum	—	T.	Annual	Bedding & Cut Flower	●	●	●
Arabis	—	S.B.	Perennial	Border & Rockery	●	●	●
Aster	—	S.B.	Annual & Perennial	Cut Flower	●	●	●
Australian Glory Pea	—	O.	Annual	See Clanthus.	●	●	●
Balsam	—	O.	Annual	Bedding & Pot Plant	●	●	●
Balsam Apple	—	O.	Annual	See Momordica.	●	●	●
Balsemini	—	O.	Annual	See Balsam.	●	●	●
Barberton Daisy	—	O.	Annual	See Gerbera.	●	●	●
Barberton Madellefies	—	O.	Annual	See Gerbera.	●	●	●
Bartonia	—	O.	Annual	Cut Flower	●	●	●
Begonia	—	T.	Perennial	Greenhouse Pot Plant	●	●	●
Black Eyed Susan	—	T.	Perennial	See Thunbergia.	●	●	●
Blazing Star	—	T.	Perennial	See Bartonia.	●	●	●
Blue Lace Flower	—	T.	Perennial	See Bartonia.	●	●	●
Brachycome	—	O.	Annual	Rockery & Border	●	●	●
Browallia	—	O.	Annual	Rockery & Border	●	●	●
Burning Bush	—	O.	Annual	See Kochia.	●	●	●
Calceolaria	—	T.	Perennial	Greenhouse Pot Plant	●	●	●
Californian Poppy	—	T.	Annual & Perennial	See Eschscholtzia.	●	●	●
Campanula	—	T.	Annual & Perennial	Cut Flower	●	●	●
Canary Bird Creeper	—	O.	Annual	Rapid Climer	●	●	●
Candytuft	—	O.	Annual	Rockery & Bedding	●	●	●
Canterbury Bell... ..	—	O.	Annual	See Campanula.	●	●	●
Carnation	—	T.	Annual & Perennial	Cut Flower	●	●	●
Castor Oil Plant	—	T.	Annual & Perennial	See Racinus.	●	●	●



Name.	Page.	How to Sow.	Classification.	Chief use.	When to Sow.		
					Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Celosia	—	T.	Annual	Foliage Plant	●	●	
Centaurea Cyanus ...	—	S.B.	Annual	Cut Flower	●		
Centaurea Imperialis ...	—	S.B.	Annual	Cut Flower	●		
Centranthus				See Valeriana.			
Cerastium	—	T.	Perennial	Border & Rockery	●		
Chelone	—	T.	Perennial	Cut Flower	●	●	●
Cheiranthus	—	T.	Perennial	Cut Flower	●		
Chinese Forget Me Not				See Cynoglossum.			
Chinese Lantern ...				See Abutilon.			
Chorizanthe	—	O.	Annual	Border & Rockery	●		
Chrysanthemum ...	—	T.	Annual & Perennial	Cut Flower	●		
Clarkia	—	O.	Annual	Cut Flower	●		
Clianthus	—	T.	Annual	Trailing Pot Plant	●		
Cobaea	—	O.	Annual	Rapid Climber	●		
Coleus	—	T.	Annual	Stoop & Pot Plant	●	●	●
Convolvulus	—	O.	Annual	Rapid Climber	●		
Coreopsis	—	T.	Perennial	Cut Flower	●		
Cornflower				See Centaurea Cyanus.			
Cosmos	—	O.	Annual	Cut Flower	●	●	●
Creeping Zinnia ...				See Sanvitalia.			
Cyclamen	—	T.	Perennial	Greenhouse Pot Plant ...	●	●	
Cynoglossum	—	T.	Annual	Cut Flower	●		
Dahlia	—	T.	Perennial	Cut Flower	●	●	●
Dianthus	—	T.	Annual & Perennial	Bedding & Cut Flower ...	●		
Didiscus	—	T.	Annual	Bedding & Cut Flower ...	●		
Digitalis	—	T.	Biennial	Background & Cut Flower ...	●		
Dimorphothea	—	O.	Annual	Bedding & Rockery	●	●	
Dolichos	—	O.	Annual	Rapid Climber	●		
Eschscholtzia	—	O.	Annual	Bedding & Rockery	●	●	
Everlastings	—	O.	Annual	Cut Flower	●		
Flax				See Linum.			
Floks				See Phlox.			
Forget-me-not				See Myosotis.			
Foxglove				See Digitalis.			
Fuchsia	—	T.	Perennial	Flowering Shrub	●		
Gaillardia	—	T.	Annual & Perennial	Cut Flower	●		
Geranium	—	T.	Perennial	Bedding & Rockery	●		
Gerbera	—	T.	Perennial	Cut Flower	●	●	●
Geum	—	T.	Perennial	Cut Flower	●		
Gilia	—	S.B.	Annual & Perennial	Cut Flower & Rockery ...	●		
Gloxinia	—	T.	Perennial	Greenhouse & Pot Plant ...	●	●	●
Godetia	—	O.	Annual	Cut Flower	●	●	
Gourds	—	O.	Annual	Rapid Ornamental Climber ...	●	●	●
Gras Angelier				See Carnation.			
Grenadilla				See Passiflora.			
Helianthus	—	O.	Annual	Background & Cut Flower ...	●	●	
Helichrysum	—	T.	Annual	"Everlasting" Cut Flower ...	●		
Heteropappus	—	T.	Annual	Cut Flower	●	●	●
Heuchera	—	T.	Perennial	Border & Rockery	●		
Hibiscus	—	O.	Perennial	Flowering Shrub	●		
Hollyhock	—	T.	Annual & Perennial	Background	●		
Hunemannia	—	O.	Perennial	Cut Flower	●	●	●
Imortelle				See Acroclinium.			
Indian Pink				See Dianthus.			
Ipomea	—	O.	Annual & Perennial	Rapid Climber	●		
Jacobaea	—	O.	Annual	Cut Flower	●	●	
Jakop Regop				See Zinnia.			
Japanese Morning Glory				See Ipomea Imperialis.			
Kastor Olie Plant ...				See Ricinus.			
Kochia	—	T.	Annual	Decorative Bush	●	●	
Koringblom				See Cornflower.			
Kudzu Vine	—	O.	Perennial	Rapid Climber	●		
Larkspur	—	S.B.	Annual	Cut Flower	●		
Leuebekkie				See Antirrhinum.			
Leptosiphon	—	O.	Annual	Rockery & Border	●		
Linaria	—	O.	Annual	Rockery & Bedding	●		
Linum	—	O.	Annual & Perennial	Bedding & Cut Flower ...	●		



Name.	Page.	How to Sow.	Classification.	Chief use.	When to Sow.		
					Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Love in a Mist			See Nigella.			
Lupins	O.	Annual & Perennial	Cut Flower ...	●		
Marigold	T.	Annual	Cut Flower & Border ...	●	●	●
Mexican Sunflower			See Tithonia.			
Mina Lobata	O.	Annual	Rapid Climber ...	●	●	●
Momordica	O.	Annual	Ornamental Climber ...	●	●	
Morning Glory			See Convolvulus.			
Myosotis	O.	Annual	Damp, Shady Border ...	●		
Nemophila	O.	Annual	Rockery & Border ...	●		
Nicotiana	T.	Annual	Fragrant Flowers ...	●	●	
Nigella	O.	Annual	Bedding & Cut Flowers ...	●		
Night Scented Stocks				See Matthiola.			
Oenothera	T.	Biennial	Background ...	●		
Papawer			See Poppy.			
Papierblom			See Statice.			
Passiflora	O.	Perennial	Rapid Climber ...	●		
Pentstemon	T.	Perennial	Cut Flower ...	●		
Petunia	T.	Annual	Bedding & Rockery ...	●	●	
Phlox	O.	Annual & Perennial	Bedding & Cut Flower ...	●	●	
Physalis	T.	Perennial	Ornamental Seed Pods ...	●		
Polyanthus	T.	Annual	Moist, Shady Border ...	●		
Poor Man's Orchid				See Schizanthus.			
Poppy	O.	Annual	Bedding ...	●		
Portulaca	O.	Annual	Rockery & Border ...	●	●	●
Primula	T.	Perennial	Greenhouse & Moist Borders	●		
Pyrethrum	T.	Perennial	Border & Cut Flower ...	●		
Rehmannia	T.	Perennial	Greenhouse ...	●	●	●
Rhodanthe	T.	Annual	"Everlasting" Cut Flower ...	●		
Ricinus	O.	Annual	Background, Foliage Plant ...	●		
Ridderspoor			See Larkspur.			
Rockery Collection		O.	Annual & Perennial	Rockery & Border ...	●	●	●
Rudbeckia	T.	Perennial	Cut Flower ...	●		
Salpiglossis	T.	Annual	Cut Flower ...	●		
Salvia	T.	Perennial	Border & Cut Flower ...	●	●	●
Sanvitalia	T.	Annual	Rockery & Border ...	●	●	●
Saponaria	T.	Annual	Rockery & Border ...	●		
Scabious	O.	Annual & Perennial	Cut Flower ...	●		
Schizanthus	T.	Annual	Bedding & Cut Flower ...	●		
Sewejaartje			See Everlastings			
Shasta Daisy				See Chrysanthemum.			
Siberian Wallflower				See Cheiranthus.			
Snapdragon			See Antirrhinum.			
Somer Aster			See Aster.			
Sonneblom			See Helianthus.			
Statice	T.	Annual & Perennial	Cut Flower ...	●		
Stokroos			See Hollyhock.			
Strawflower			See Helichrysum.			
Strooiblom			See Statice.			
Sunflower			See Helianthus.			
Sunseed Treasure		O.	Annual	Bedding & Cut Flower ...	●	●	●
Sweet Sultan			See Centaurea Imperialis.			
Sweet William	T.	Annual & Perennial	Bedding & Border ...	●		
Tabakblom			See Nicotiana.			
Thalictrum	T.	Perennial	Background ...	●		
Thunbergia	O.	Annual	Rapid Climber ...	●		
Tithonia	O.	Annual	Background, Cut Flower ...	●	●	●
Turkish Rugging				See Chorizanthe.			
Valeriana	T.	Annual	Rockery & Bedding ...	●		
Verbena	T.	Annual	Rockery & Border ...	●	●	
Virginian Creeper				See Ampelopsis.			
Viscaria	T.	Annual	Rockery & Border ...	●		
Xeranthemum	T.	Annual	"Everlasting" Cut Flower ...	●		
Zeeschilpzaat			See Alyssum.			
Zinnia	T.	Annual	Cut Flower & Border ...			



VEGETABLES

Name.	Page.	How to Sow.	Quantity Needed.		Distance.		When to Sow.		
			For 100 ft. of Row.	To Sow an Acre.	Apart in Row.	Between Row.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
Appeliefie —See Cape Gooseberry.									
Artichoke (Globe)	—	S.B.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	6 oz.	18-24 ins.	36-48 ins.			●
Artisjok —see Artichoke.									
Asparagus	—	S.B.	1 oz.	4 lbs.	3- 6 ins.	12-24 ins.			●
Aspersie —see Asparagus.									
Beans, Broad	—	O.							
Beans, Climbing	—	O.	1 lb.	30 lbs.	6- 8 ins.	36-48 ins.	●	●	
Beans, Dwarf	—	O.	2 lbs.	60 lbs.	2- 4 ins.	18-24 ins.	●	●	
Beans, Lima	—	O.							
Beet	—	O. or S.B.	1 oz.	8-15 lbs.	6- 8 ins.	18-24 ins.	●	●	●
Blaarkool —see Kale.									
Blomkool —see Cauliflower.									
Boer Boontjies —see Broad Beans.									
Botter Boontjies —see Beans, Dwarf.									
Broccoli	—	S.B.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	3 ozs.	18-24 ins.	24-40 ins.	●	●	●
Brussels Sprouts	—	S.B.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	3 ozs.	18-24 ins.	18-24 ins.	●	●	●
Cabbage	—	S.B.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	3 ozs.	12-24 ins.	24-36 ins.	●	●	●
Cape Gooseberry	—	S.B.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	3 ozs.	24-36 ins.	24-36 ins.	●	●	●
Carrot	—	O.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	3-5 lbs.	1- 3 ins.	18-24 ins.	●	●	●
Cauliflower	—	S.B.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	4 ozs.	18-24 ins.	24-30 ins.	●	●	●
Celery	—	S.B.	$\frac{1}{8}$ oz.	4 ozs.	4- 8 ins.	20-48 ins.	●	●	●
Celeriac	—	S.B.	$\frac{1}{8}$ oz.	4 ozs.	4- 8 ins.	20-48 ins.	●	●	●
Chervil	—	O.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	3 lbs.	4-14 ins.	12-18 ins.	●	●	●
Cucumber	—	O.		2 lbs.	1- 3 ft.	3- 6 ft.	●		
Endive	—	O.	1 oz.	4 lbs.	8-12 ins.	18-24 ins.		●	●
Eertjies —see Peas.									
Geelwortel —see Carrots.									
Goewerneur Boontjies —see Beans, Lima.									
Herbs	—							●	●
Kale	—	S.B.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	4 lbs.	18-24 ins.	24-36 ins.		●	●
Kerwil —see Chervil.									
Knol Kohl	—	S.B.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	4 lbs.	3- 6 ins.	12-24 ins.	●	●	●
Kohl Rabi —see Knol Kohl.									
Kool Raap —see Turnip.									
Komkommer —see Cucumber.									
Kool —see Cabbage.									
Kropslaal —see Lettuce.									
Kruie —see Herbs.									
Leek	—	S.B.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	4 lbs.	2- 4 ins.	12-42 ins.		●	●
Lettuce	—	O. or S.B.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	3 lbs.	4-14 ins.	12-18 ins.	●	●	●
Mangold	—	O.	1 oz.	8-10 lbs.	3- 6 ins.	18-36 ins.		●	●
Mangel Wortel —see Mangold.									
Mustard and Cress	—	T. or S.B.					●	●	●
Onion	—	O. or S.B.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	5 lbs.	2- 4 ins.	18-30 ins.	●	●	●
Parsley	—	O. or S.B.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	3 lbs.	4- 8 ins.	12-18 ins.	●	●	●
Parsnip	—	O.	1 oz.	6 lbs.	3- 4 ins.	18-24 ins.		●	●
Peas	—	O.	1 lb.	90-150 lbs.	1- 3 ins.	24-36 ins.		●	●
Peterselie —see Parsley.									
Prei —see Leek.									
Raap —see Turnip.									
Radish	—	O.	1 oz.	10-12 lbs.	1 in.	12-18 ins.	●	●	●
Radys —see Radish.									
Rankboontjies —see Beans, Climbing.									
Rooibeet —see Beet.									
Salsify	—	O.	1 oz.	8 lbs.	2- 4 ins.	18-24 ins.		●	●
Spinach	—	O.	1 oz.	8 lbs.	3- 6 ins.	12-18 ins.		●	●
Spinasle —see Spinach.									
Spruitkool —see Brussels Sprouts.									
Stamboontjies —see Beans, Dwarf									
Swede Turnip —see Turnip.									
Turnip	—	O.	1 oz.	1-2 lbs.	3- 4 ins.	12-24 ins.		●	●
Winter Blomkool —see Broccoli.									
Wit Wortel —see Parsnip.									



Name.	Page.	How to Sow.	Quantity Needed.		Distance.		When to Sow.		
			For 100 ft. of Row.	To Sow an Acre.	Apart in Row.	Between Row.	Apl.	May	June
Appeliefie—see Cape Gooseberry.									
Artichoke (Globe)	—	S.B.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	6 ozs.	18–24 ins.	36–48 ins.	●	●	
Artisjok—see Artichoke.									
Asparagus	—	S.B.	1 oz.	4 lbs.	3– 6 ins.	12–24 ins.	●	●	
Aspersie—see Asparagus.									
Beans, Broad	—	O.	$\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.	30 lbs.	4– 6 ins.	24–72 ins.	●	●	●
Beans, Lima	—	O.	$\frac{3}{4}$ lb.	30 lbs.	4– 6 ins.	24–72 ins.	●	●	
Beet	—	O. or S.B.	1 oz.	8–15 lbs.	6– 8 ins.	18–24 ins.	●	●	●
Blaarkool—see Kale.									
Blomkool—see Cauliflower.									
Boer Boontjies—see Broad Beans.									
Broccoli	—	S.B.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	3 ozs.	18–24 ins.	24–40 ins.	●	●	●
Brussels Sprouts	—	S.B.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	3 ozs.	18–24 ins.	18–24 ins.	●	●	
Cabbage	—	S.B.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	3 ozs.	12–24 ins.	24–36 ins.	●	●	
Cape Gooseberry	—	S.B.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	3 ozs.	24–36 ins.	24–36 ins.	●		
Carrot	—	O.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	3–5 lbs.	1– 3 ins.	18–24 ins.	●	●	●
Cauliflower	—	S.B.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	4 ozs.	18–24 ins.	24–30 ins.	●		
Celery	—	S.B.	$\frac{1}{8}$ oz.	4 ozs.	4– 8 ins.	20–48 ins.	●	●	
Celeriac	—	S.B.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	4 ozs.	4– 8 ins.	20–48 ins.	●	●	
Chervil	—	O.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	3 lbs.	4–14 ins.	12–18 ins.	●	●	
Chicory	—	S.B.	1 oz.	2 lbs.	12–18 ins.	18–24 ins.			●
Endive	—	O.	1 oz.	4 lbs.	8–12 ins.	18–24 ins.	●	●	
Eertjies—see Peas.									
Geelwortel—see Carrots.									
Goewerneur Boontjies—see Lima Beans.									
Herbs	—	O. or S.B.					●	●	●
Kale	—	S.B.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	4 lbs.	18–24 ins.	24–36 ins.	●	●	●
Kerwil—see Chervil.									
Knol Kohl	—	S.B.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	4 lbs.	3– 6 ins.	12–24 ins.	●	●	●
Kohl Rabi—see Knol Kohl.									
Koolraap—see Swede Turnip.									
Kropslaai—see Lettuce.									
Kruele—see Herbs.									
Leek	—	S.B.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	4 lbs.	2– 4 ins.	12–42 ins.	●	●	●
Lettuce	—	O. or S.B.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	3 lbs.	4–14 ins.	12–18 ins.	●	●	●
Mangold	—	O.	1 oz.	8–10 lbs.	3– 6 ins.	18–36 ins.	●	●	●
Mangel Wortel—see Mangold.									
Mustard and Cress	—	O. or S.B.							
Onion	—	O. or S.B.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	5 lbs.	2– 4 ins.	18–30 ins.	●	●	●
Parsley	—	O. or S.B.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	3 lbs.	4– 8 ins.	12–18 ins.	●	●	●
Parsnip	—	O.	1 oz.	6 lbs.	3– 4 ins.	18–24 ins.	●	●	●
Peas	—	O.	1 lb.	90–150 lbs.	1– 3 ins.	24–36 ins.	●	●	●
Peterselie—see Parsley.									
Prei—see Leeks.									
Raap—see Turnip.									
Radish	—	O.	1 oz.	10–12 lbs.	1 in.	12–18 ins.	●	●	●
Radys—see Radish.									
Rooibeet—see Beet.									
Salsify	—	O.	1 oz.	8 lbs.	2– 4 ins.	18–24 ins.	●		
Spinach	—	O.	1 oz.	8 lbs.	3– 6 ins.	12–18 ins.	●	●	
Spinasie—see Spinach.									●
Spruit Kool—see Brussels Sprouts.									
Swede Turnip—see Turnip.									
Turnip	—	O.	1 oz.	1–2 lbs.	3– 4 ins.	12–24 ins.	●	●	●
Winter Blomkool—see Broccoli.									
Wit Wortels—see Parsnip.									
							July	Aug.	Sept.
Appeliefie—see Cape Gooseberry.									
Artichoke (Globe)	—	S.B.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	6 ozs.	18–24 ins.	36–48 ins.		●	●
Artisjok—see Artichoke.									
Asparagus	—	S.B.	1 oz.	4 lbs.	3– 6 ins.	12–24 ins.		●	●
Aspersie—see Asparagus.									
Beans, Broad	—	O.	$\frac{3}{4}$ lb.	30 lbs.	4– 6 ins.	24–72 ins.	●	●	●
Beans, Climbing	—	O.	$\frac{3}{4}$ lb.	30 lbs.	6– 8 ins.	36–48 ins.		●	●
Beans, Dwarf	—	O.	1 lb.	60 lbs.	2– 4 ins.	18–24 ins.		●	●
Beans, Lima	—	O.	$\frac{3}{4}$ lb.	30 lbs.	4– 6 ins.	24–72 ins.		●	●
Beet	—	O. or S.B.	1 oz.	8–15 lbs.	6– 8 ins.	18–24 ins.	●	●	●



Name.	Page.	How to Sow.	Quantity Needed.		Distance.		When to Sow.		
			For 100 ft. of Row.	To Sow an Acre.	Apart in Row.	Between Row.	July.	Aug.	Sept.
Blaarkool—see Kale.									
Blomkool—see Cauliflower.									
Boerboontjies—see Broad Beans.									
Botterboontjies—see Bean, Dwarf.									
Broccoli	—	S.B.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	3 ozs.	18-24 ins.	24-40 ins.	●	●	●
Cabbage	—	S.B.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	3 ozs.	12-24 ins.	24-36 ins.	●	●	●
Cape Gooseberry	—	S.B.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	3 ozs.	24-36 ins.	24-36 ins.		●	●
Capsicum	—	O.	$\frac{1}{8}$ oz.	2 ozs.	15-18 ins.	18-30 ins.		●	●
Carrot	—	O.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	3-5 lbs.	1- 3 ins.	18-24 ins.	●	●	●
Celery	—	S.B.	$\frac{1}{8}$ oz.	4 ozs.	4- 8 ins.	20-48 ins.	●	●	●
Celeriac	—	S.B.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	4 ozs.	4- 8 ins.	20-48 ins.	●	●	●
Chervil	—	O.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	3 lbs.	4-14 ins.	12-18 ins.	●	●	●
Chicory	—	S.B.	1 oz.	2 lbs.	12-18 ins.	18-24 ins.	●	●	●
Chili—see Capsicum.									
Chives	—	S.B.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	5 lbs.	2- 4 ins.	18-30 ins.		●	●
Corn, Sweet	—	O.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	15 lbs.	4- 6 ins.	30-48 ins.		●	●
Cucumber	—	O.		2 lbs.	1- 3 ft.	3- 6 ft.		●	●
Egg Plant	—	S.B.	$\frac{1}{8}$ oz.	4 ozs.	18-24 ins.	24-30 ins.		●	●
Endive	—	O.	1 oz.	4 lbs.	8-12 ins.	18-24 ins.	●	●	●
Eertjies—see Peas.									
Geelwortel—see Carrots.									
Goewerneur Boontjies—see Lima Beans.									
Herbs	—	O. or S.B.							
Kale	—	S.B.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	4 lbs.	18-24 ins.	24-36 ins.	●	●	●
Kerwil—see Chervil.									
Knol Kohl	—	S.B.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	4 lbs.	3- 6 ins.	12-24 ins.	●	●	●
Kohl Rabi—see Knol Kohl.									
Komkommer—see Cucumber.									
Kool—see Cabbage.									
Kropslaai—see Lettuce.									
Kruie—see Herbs.									
Leek	—	S.B.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	4 lbs.	2- 4 ins.	12-42 ins.	●	●	●
Lettuce	—	O. or S.B.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	3 lbs.	4-14 ins.	12-18 ins.	●	●	●
Mangold	—	O.	1 oz.	8-10 lbs.	3- 6 ins.	18-36 ins.	●	●	●
Mangel Wortel—see Mangold.									
Melon, Musk	—	O.		2 lbs.	2- 3 ft.	6- 8 ft.		●	●
Melon, Water	—	O.		4 lbs.	2- 3 ft.	6- 8 ft.		●	●
Mustard and Cress	—						●	●	●
Murg van Groent—see Squash.									
Okra	—	O.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	4 lbs.	4-10 ins.	18-30 ins.		●	●
Onion	—	O. or S.B.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	5 lbs.	2- 4 ins.	18-30 ins.	●	●	●
Pampoen see Pumpkin.									
Parsley	—	O. or S.B.	$\frac{1}{4}$ oz.	3 lbs.	4- 8 ins.	12-18 ins.	●	●	●
Parsnip	—	O.	1 oz.	6 lbs.	3- 4 ins.	18-24 ins.	●	●	●
Peas	—	O.	1 lb.	90-150 lbs.	1- 3 ins.	24-36 ins.	●	●	●
Pepper—see Capsicum.									
Peterselie—see Parsley.									
Prel—see Leeks.									
Pumpkin	—			4-5 lbs.	3- 4 ft.	8-12 ft.		●	●
Raap—see Turnip.									
Radish	—	O.	1 oz.	10-12 lbs.	1 in.	12-18 ins.	●	●	●
Radys—see Radish.									
Rankboontjies—see Beans, Climbing.									
Rhubarb	—	S.B.	1 oz.	3 lbs.	18-24 ins.	24-48 ins.	●	●	●
Rissie—see Capsicum.									
Rooibeet—see Beet.									
Rubarber—see Rhubarb.									
Salsify	—	O.	1 oz.	8 lbs.	2- 4 ins.	18-24 ins.	●	●	●
Selery—see Celery.									
Spanspek—see Melon, Musk.									
Spinach	—	O. or S.B.	1 oz.	8 lbs.	3- 6 ins.	12-18 ins.	●	●	●
Spinasie—see Spinach.									
Spruitkool—see Brussels Sprouts.									
Squash	—	O.		2-4 lbs.	3- 4 ft.	3- 9 ft.	●	●	●
Stamboontjies—see Beans, Dwarf.									
Swede Turnip—see Turnip.									
Sweet Corn—see Corn, Sweet.									

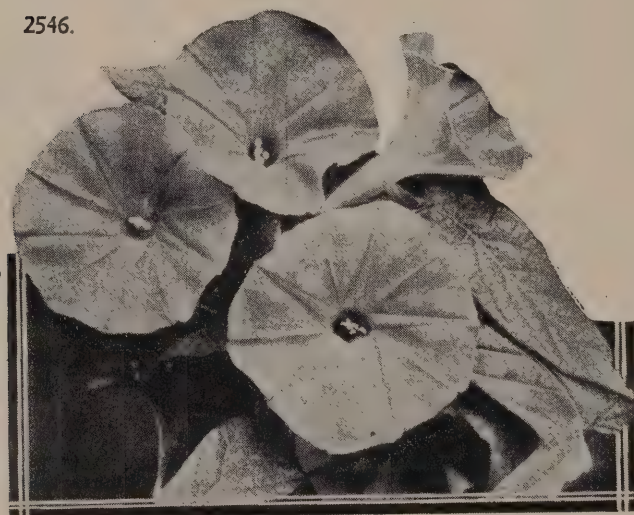


Name.	Page.	How to Sow.	Quantity Needed.		Distance.		When to Sow.		
			For 100 ft. of Row.	To Sow an Acre.	Apart in Row.	Between Row.	July.	Aug.	Sept.
Sweet Melon—see Melon, Musk.									
Tamatie—see Tomato.									
Tomato	—	O. or S.B.		2 ozs.	2- 6 ft.	3- 7 ft.	●	●	●
Turnip	—	O.	1 oz.	1-2 lbs.	3- 4 ins.	12-24 ins.	●	●	●
Uie—see Onion.									
Vegetable Marrow—see Squash.									
Waterlemoen—see Melon, Water.									
Watermelon—see Melon, Water.									
Winter Blomkool—see Broccoli.									
Witwortel—see Parsnip.									
							Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Appeliefie—see Cape Gooseberry.									
Artichoke (Globe)	—	S.B.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	6 ozs.	18-24 ins.	36-48 ins.	●		
Artisjok—see Artichoke.									
Asparagus	—	S.B.	1 oz.	4 lbs.	3- 6 ins.	12-24 ins.	●		
Aspersie—see Asparagus.									
Beans, Climbing	—	O.	$\frac{3}{4}$ lb.	30 lbs.	6- 8 ins.	36-48 ins.	●	●	●
Beans, Dwarf	—	O.	1 lb.	60 lbs.	2- 4 ins.	18-24 ins.	●	●	●
Beans, Lima	—	O.	$\frac{3}{4}$ lb.	30 lbs.	4- 6 ins.	24-72 ins.	●	●	
Beet	—	O. & S.B.	1 oz.	8-15 lbs.	6- 8 ins.	18-24 ins.	●	●	●
Blaarkool—see Kale.									
Blomkool—see Cauliflower.									
Botterboontjies—see Bean, Dwarf									
Broccoli	—	S.B.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	3 ozs.	18-24 ins.	24-60 ins.	●	●	●
Cabbage	—	S.B.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	3 ozs.	12-24 ins.	24-36 ins.	●	●	●
Cape Gooseberry	—	S.B.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	3 ozs.	24-36 ins.	24-36 ins.	●		
Capsicum	—	O.	$\frac{1}{8}$ oz.	2 ozs.	15-18 ins.	18-30 ins.	●	●	●
Carrot	—	O.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	3-5 lbs.	1- 3 ins.	18-24 ins.	●	●	●
Celery	—	S.B.	$\frac{1}{8}$ oz.	4 ozs.	4- 8 ins.	20-48 ins.	●		
Celeriac	—	S.B.	$\frac{1}{8}$ oz.	4 ozs.	4- 8 ins.	20-48 ins.	●		
Chervil	—	O.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	3 lbs.	4-14 ins.	12-18 ins.	●		
Chicory	—	S.E.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	2 lbs.	12-18 ins.	18-24 ins.	●		
Chili—see Capsicum.									
Chives	—	O.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	5 lbs.	2- 4 ins.	18-30 ins.	●		
Corn, Sweet	—	O.	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.	15 lbs.	4- 6 ins.	30-48 ins.	●	●	
Cucumber	—	O.		2 lbs.	1- 3 ft.	3- 6 ft.	●	●	
Egg Plant	—	S.B.	$\frac{1}{8}$ oz.	4 ozs.	18-24 ins.	24-30 ins.	●	●	
Endive	—	O.	1 oz.	4 lbs.	8-12 ins.	18-24 ins.	●		
Eertjies—see Peas.									
Geelwortel—see Carrots.									
Goewerneur Boontjies—see Lima Beans.									
Herbs	—	O. & S.B.					●	●	
Kale	—	S.B.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	4 lbs.	18-24 ins.	24-36 ins.	●	●	
Kerwil—see Chervil.									
Knol Kohl	—	S.B.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	4 lbs.	3- 6 ins.	12-24 ins.	●	●	●
Kohl Rabi—see Knol Kohl.									
Komkommer—see Cucumber.									
Kool—see Cabbage.									
Kropslaal—see Lettuce.									
Kruie—see Herbs.									
Leek	—	S.B.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	4 lbs.	2- 4 ins.	12-42 ins.	●		
Lettuce	—	O. & S.B.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	3 lbs.	4-14 ins.	12-18 ins.	●	●	
Melon, Musk	—	O.		2 lbs.	2- 3 ft.	6- 8 ft.	●	●	
Melon, Water	—	O.		4 lbs.	2- 3 ft.	6- 8 ft.	●	●	
Mustard and Cress	—						●	●	●
Murg van Groente—see Squash.									
Okra	—	O.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	4 lbs.	4-10 ins.	18-30 ins.	●	●	
Onion	—	O. or S.B.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	5 lbs.	2- 4 ins.	18-30 ins.	●		
Pampoen—see Pumpkin.									
Parsley	—	O. or S.B.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	3 lbs.	4- 8 ins.	12-18 ins.	●	●	●
Parsnip	—	O.	1 oz.	6 lbs.	3- 4 ins.	18-24 ins.	●		
Peas	—	O.	1 lb.	90-150 lbs.	1- 3 ins.	24-36 ins.	●		
Pepper—see Capsicum.									
Peterselie—see Parsley.									
Prel—see Leeks.									
Pumpkin	—			4-5 lbs.	3- 4 ft.	8-12 ft.	●	●	
Raap—see Turnip.									



Name.	Page.	How to Sow.	Quantity Needed.		Distance.		When to Sow.		
			For 100 ft. of Row.	To Sow. an Acre.	Apart in Row.	Between Row.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Radish	—	O.	1 oz.	10-12 lbs.	1 in.	12-18 ins.	●	●	●
Radys—see Radish.									
Rankboontjies—see Beans, Climbing.									
Rhubarb	—	S.B.	1 oz.	3 lbs.	18-24 ins.	34-48 ins.	●	●	
Rissie—see Capsicum.									
Rooibeet—see Beet.									
Rubarber—see Rhubarb.									
Salsify	—	O.	1 oz.	8 lbs.	2- 4 ins.	18-24 ins.	●	●	●
Selery—see Celery.									
Spanspek—see Melon, Musk.									
Spinach	—	O. or S.B.	1 oz.	8 lbs.	3- 6 ins.	12-18 ins.	●	●	●
Spinasie—see Spinach.									
Spruitkool—see Brussels Sprouts.									
Squash	—	O.		2-4 lbs.	3- 4 ft.	3- 9 ft.	●	●	
Stamboontjies—see Beans, Dwarf.									
Swede Turnip—see Turnip.									
Sweet Corn—see Corn, Sweet.									
Sweet Melon—see Melon, Sweet.									
Tamatie—see Tomato.									
Tomato	—	O. or S.B.		2 ozs.	2- 6 ft.	3- 7 ft.	●	●	●
Turnip	—	O.	1 oz.	1-2 lbs.	3- 4 ins.	12-24 ins.	●	●	●
Uie—see Onion.									
Vegetable Marrow—see Squash.									
Waterlemoen—see Melon, Water.									
Watermelon—see Melon, Water.									
Winter Blomkool—see Broccoli.									
Witwortel—see Parsnip.									

2546.



IPOMEA

2546. Scarlett O'Hara—This new Ipomea was the only flower to receive a Gold Medal in last year's American trials. The flowers are deep rosy-crimson, as large as the popular "Heavenly Blue" and freely produced. Owing to its rapid growth, Scarlett O'Hara will make a fine climber for all purposes. **Pkt. 1/-.**

ANTIRRHINUM

(Maximum or Super Giant Strain,
Rust Resistant)

1183. Swing Time—One of the loveliest Snapdragons you have ever seen, with a crisp rose-pink freshness that is difficult to describe. It has just a touch of yellowness on the nose to make its pink shade more outstanding. Spikes are huge and beautifully tapered. **Pkt. 1/-.**

1187. Paradise Rose—The special features of this Snapdragon is the largeness of the spike, its compactness and the general form of the trusses. It is a self colour of an exquisite rose pink. **Pkt. 1/-.**

1220. Tangerine—The colour of this new Snap is a warm glowing bronzy orange, a self colour very much the shade of a naartje. It is not a tall variety, and makes an ideal subject for massed bedding. **Pkt. 1/-.**

CHRYSANTHEMUM

(Annual)

1966. Golden Crown—This annual chrysanthemum represents a big step forward in the development of its type. It is most robust in character, forming vigorous, well-branched plants 3-4 feet in height. The flowers are produced at the rate of 50-60 on a plant at one time. The blooms are bright butter yellow, but the most outstanding feature is the quilled petal, which makes the flower look somewhat like the Radio Calendula. Excellent for cutting. **Pkt. 1/-.**



OUTSTANDING SELECTIONS FOR THE WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF NEW VARIETIES FOR 1939



(NOTE.—These new flowers have been chosen from the best introductions in every continent and therefore represent as wide a choice as possible.)

RUSSELL LUPINS

Awarded the Royal Horticultural Society Gold Medal, June, 1937.

Although introduced last year these Lupins are still the finest of all new flowers.

2812. Russell Lupins are the most sensational of plant introductions for many years and their development by Mr. George Russell is one of the romances of the Horticultural World. For twenty years Mr. Russell worked on these Lupins before his selection and breeding brought them to their present stage of perfection. They are perennials, with massive spikes, sturdy plants and an amazingly beautiful range of colours. Long symmetrical, closely furnished spikes in an indescribably rich variety of brilliant colours, self and bicolours, reds, oranges, pure deep yellows, and many others new to Lupins are freely borne clear above the foliage of the shapely and vigorous plants. Study the adjoining picture of the Lupins in growth and note their size, shape of spike and vigour.

To obtain the highest germination, the seeds should be chipped by holding them carefully between the forefinger and thumb and making a small incision with a sharp pen-knife and laying back the skin to expose a bit of the kernel about

the size of a pin head. The seeds should be sown in a warm spot and covered by not more than $\frac{1}{4}$ " of soil.

Pkt. 1/-; 50 seeds for 3/6.

ICELAND POPPY

3455. Westella Pink—We have tried to reproduce this wonderful poppy on our cover this year, but we are afraid that it is impossible to portray its natural sheen, or even the right shade of the enormous blooms. The colour is most correctly described as being that of the flesh of a crisp ripe watermelon. But the most noticeable features of this Iceland Poppy are the remarkable size of the blooms, 3 and 4 inches across; stems up to 24 inches, and as many as 25 or more blooms and buds on a plant at a time. We can most confidently recommend this Poppy as being one of the most useful flowers to grow as it will produce cut flowers for many weeks.

Pkt. 1/-.

SWEET PEAS

(Winter Flowering)

4010. Treasure Island—Unlike other orange sweet peas, Treasure Island is very large flowered and semi-duplexed. The average single flower measures $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches across and is 2 inches deep. The stems are up to 16 inches long and throw a majority of fours. The colour is a sparkling golden orange. Pkt. 1/- for 6 Seeds.

4011. Iris Blue—The name of this sweet pea describes the shade of deep blue, but the flower also has the added attraction of being wavy, very large and produced on long stems. The plant is an exceptionally strong grower.

Pkt. 1/- for 6 Seeds.



1671

CALENDULA

1671. Orange Fantasy—This is a new and distinct type of Calendula never seen before. The first few rows of petals on the outside are long and beautifully twisted; the inner petals are short and fantastically curled and interlaced, to form a crest which surrounds a large attractive mahogany-bronze centre. Flowers grow up to 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches across a deep bronzy and coppery-orange with petals edged a deep mahogany-red. Plants are 15 inches tall. **Pkt. 1/-.**

PETUNIA

3231. Scarlet Flare—The brightest red Petunia of the plain-edged bedding type. Flowers grow to 3 inches across and are of a rich scarlet-rose overlaid with a glowing suffusion of deep velvety scarlet which becomes darker towards the centre. A netting of deeper rose carmine veinings extends from the amber-coloured throat over about one-third of the flower and adds considerably to its beauty. **Pkt. 1/-.**

SCABIOUS

3746. Salmon Beauty—After twelve years of breeding, a new and true salmon coloured Scabious has been developed. It is a very large-flowered variety, with the same strong growth as our well-known "Loveliness." An excellent variety for bedding and for cut flowers. **Pkt. 6d.**



3231

VIOLA

5851. Sun Formula Mixture—Violas are so dainty and useful for edgings that we have selected a special strain which is a vast improvement on the old types of flower. The mixture is especially blended and gives a range of colours not usually seen in these flowers. **Pkt. 1/-.**

★

TWO NEW VEGETABLES FOR YOUR TABLE

BEAN

6650. Yardstick—This is not really a new bean, as we have listed it before, but it is such an unusual one that we feel it should be classified with our novelties. It is a climber and produces pods up to 30 inches long, excellent for cooking. **Pkt. 6d.**

SQUASH

7319. Top of the Market—A newly developed squash possessing a distinctive flavour and being an early and prolific grower. It has practically no seed cavity, and is solid right through. It should be cooked when about 2-4 inches in diameter. **Pkt. 6d.**





These illustrations show a rockery sown with our SUNSEED TREASURE Mixture. The picture on the left shows the wealth of foliage and flowers, while that on the right gives an idea of the amazing variety contained in this packet.

SUNSEED TREASURE PACKET

Most gardens have at least one patch which for some reason or other is never planted with any particular care. We have decided that it would help you to cover up those odd corners of your garden if we were to have a specially prepared packet for the purpose. We therefore introduce our **SUNSEED TREASURE PACKET** which contains a carefully balanced mixture of suitable annuals which can be scattered with ease over any part of the garden you wish to cover without trouble. We guarantee that this mixture does not contain just old seeds which we want to get rid of, but the same fresh seeds as we list in their varieties throughout the Book of Beauty.

The sowing of one or more of these packets is the easiest way of having a garden with the minimum of labour—just dig up the soil as deeply as you feel inclined, rake it over smoothly, water it well, scatter your packet lightly over the surface, very gently rake again, and wait for results. More care in the initial preparation of the soil will, of course, lead to better and more satisfying results, especially from the point of view of weeds. Watch out for those you know, and pull them out as soon as they appear.

6300. 6d. per large packet. 9d. per $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 2/6 per oz.

The special, beautifully coloured container which we have had printed for this "Sunseed Treasure Packet" makes it an ideal gift for children, who will be delighted beyond measure with the results they should obtain.

UNTIL YOU USE THIS "TREASURE PACKET" FOR EVERY CORNER OF YOUR GARDEN, IT IS NOT AS BEAUTIFUL AS IT SHOULD BE.

SERADIX A

SERADIX A is a synthetic plant growth-controlling substance, or hormone, developed by the Boyce Thompson Institute of America. It is very similar to the natural root-forming hormone found in plants.

SERADIX A induces rapid root formation on plant cuttings that normally do not root, and greatly accelerates and improves the rooting of cuttings that ordinarily root satisfactorily. SERADIX A treated cuttings produce such good root systems that they may be transplanted earlier and with greater safety, with the result that they mature and flower earlier.



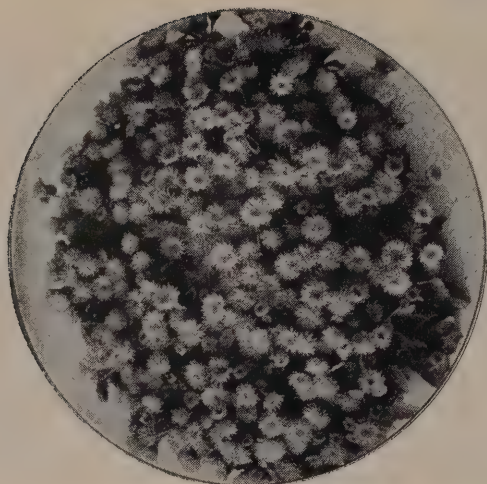
Every type of cutting, from tree, shrub, nursery and greenhouse plants and evergreens, benefits from the SERADIX A treatment. Many cuttings that usually take months to root, do so in as many weeks after treatment.

Prices.

- 5 c.c. free sample on receipt of 2d. for postage.
- 15 c.c. .4/- to treat 1,200 cuttings.
- 50 c.c. 12/- to treat 4,000 cuttings.
- 100 c.c. 22/- to treat 8,000 cuttings.

Postage 2d., 4d. and 6d. respectively.

Full directions with each package.



1025. *Ageratum, Blue Cap.*



1105. *Arctotis, Sun Hybrids.*

FLOWERS

Please order early and avoid the disappointment of finding that we are sold out of the items you particularly require.

ABRONIA UMBELLATA

A charming verberna-like trailing plant, very fragrant. Height 8-12 inches.

1000. *Rosy Pink.* Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 3/-.

ABUTILON


(*Flowering Maple*)

An attractive shade-house, conservatory or stoep shrub. Ever-blooming bell-shaped flowers. Height about 4 ft.

1005. *Howie's Challenge Mixture.* Pkt. 1/-.

ACROCLINIUM

A type of "everlasting" resembling a small round Helichrysum. Fine for modern decorations. Height 15-20 inches. Many colours.

1010.  *Sun Double Mixture.* Pkt. 6d.

AGATHEA

A blue daisy suitable for semi-shady edgings. Makes a nice pot plant.

1020. *Coelistis.* Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 2/-.

AGERATUM

(*Floss Flower*)


One of the very best bedding plants, literally a sheet of bloom almost right through the summer. Unlike many other bedding plants, they are not

spoilt by rain or wet, nor do the colours fade in extreme heat. Easily grown from seed. Should be protected from frosts, but may be sown in the open when frosts are over. Other flowers will look the more beautiful by the presence of these small fuzzy blossoms. Try them with yellow flowers.

1025. *Blue Cap*—Dwarf, compact, for edging. Height 8 in. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 2/-.

1027. *Little Blue Star*—Very dwarf. Height 4 in. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 2/6.

1032. *Venus*—Fine pink. Height 6 in. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 2/.

1030.  *Sun Mixture*—Semi-Dwarf. Height 12-18 in. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 1/6.

AGROSTEMMA

Silvery grey foliage, contrasting well with the vivid blood-red flowers of this hardy plant makes it showy for borders and for cut flowers. Height 18-20 inches.

1035. *Coronaria Atrosanguinea.* Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 1/6.


ALYSSUM

Among the easiest flowers to grow, Alyssums are particularly adapted for edgings. Very sweetly scented. Fine for rockeries and crazy paving.

1040. *Primrose Queen*—Fine primrose yellow. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 2/-.

1043. *Lilac Queen*—Mauve, good contrast. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 2/-.

1046. *Little Gem*—"Snow in Summer." Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 1/6.


1050.  *Sun Mixture*—Special selection. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 1/9.

AMARANTHUS

A useful and robust summer foliage plant, some of the varieties bearing curious racemes of flowers. Very effective in tall borders or centres of large beds. They like very sunny spots, and while they naturally thrive best in rich soil, the colourings are better in poorer ground. Sow in early Spring.

1055. *Combustion*—Dark foliage, red tops, height 4 ft. Pkt. 6d. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 1/6.

1058. *Molten Fire*—Bronze foliage, brilliant pointsettia-like tips, the finest of all the Amaranthus. Height 4 ft. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 2/-.

1052.  *Sun Mixture*—Splendid mixture of all varieties. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 1/6.

AMPELOPSIS

(*Virginian Creeper*)

This beautiful vine clings to brick, stone and wood. The leaves turn magnificent scarlet and bronze shades in Autumn. Very hardy.

1055. *Veitchi.* Pkt. 6d.



1058. *Amaranthus*, *Molten Fire*.



1210. *Antirrhinum*, *Sun Tall Mixture*.

ANAGALLIS

(*Pimpernel*)

An outstanding dwarf "real blue" flower. Bushy plants produce numerous erect stalks decorated in succession throughout their length by many small fine-petalled blossoms. Useful for edging and rock work. Should be given plenty of sun.

1060. *Coerula*—Magnificent Gentian blue. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 1/3.

ANCHUSA

Ornamental as cut flowers or in the garden, these plants are very like Forget-me-Nots. Stalks and foliage are somewhat hairy, but graceful and clusters of small intensely blue flowers are produced. Good for bees.

1070. *Blue Bird* (a)—Indigo Blue. Height 20-24in. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 1/6.

1073. *Floradale Pride* (pf)—Fine Gentian Blue. Height 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 2/6.

ANEMONE

Probably no bulbous flowers are so easy and satisfactory to grow from seed as Anemones and Ranunculus. Our strain of Anemone seed is secured from the same marvellous bulbs that we sell, and the colour range is unsurpassed. We defy anyone anywhere to offer a better strain than our superb "SUN-BEAM" mixture. Seed should be sown in a fairly sandy soil in the Autumn, and blooms will appear in three to four months. Plentiful feeding should be given, on the first sign of buds

appearing, with a good liquid manure. Bulbs are formed after the foliage dies down, and these may be kept for the next planting season. (See Bulb section for details and prices of bulbs.)

1076. *Sunbeam Mixture*—The very finest obtainable. Double and single, colours range from deep scarlet, dark and light orange, flame, purple, cerise, pink, lemon, terra-cotta, buff and white. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 3/-.

ANTIRRHINUM

(*Snapdragon*)


We have always been famous for our Antirrhinums, and this season we have pleasure in announcing that we have taken the bold step of offering only RUST-RESISTING strains. We have deleted all the old varieties and you will find in the lists below selected varieties of the different types of rust-resistant strains which we have available. We are confident that our progressive policy of offering the best available disease-resistant Antirrhinums is one that will be fully appreciated by every gardener.

Antirrhinums are amazingly successful all over South Africa and Rhodesia, and they can usually be carried over to the following season if they are sown early enough (that is, up till late Autumn). To do this, all stems should be cut down after flowering, so that the plants are not allowed to seed. You will usually find, however, that it is really best to treat them as annuals and sow afresh every year.

They can be sown all the year round, except in the coldest part of Winter and the hottest and driest part of Summer. You should be able to have a supply of these beautiful and decorative blooms always available, with a little care and forethought. They do well in almost every type of soil, and some of the most magnificent plants and spikes we have seen were grown in gravelly rubbish that seemed only fit for surfacing paths. Once they are established, they will withstand the driest situations.

RUST-RESISTANT MAXIMUM TYPE: Tallest Antirrhinums in cultivation. Height 4ft.-5ft. with enormous spikes and vigorous growth.

1170. *Alaska*—Pure white.
1176. *Copper King*—Burnished copper.
1182. *Canary Bird*—Canary yellow. all the best pinks.
1188. *Crimson*—Fiery crimson.
1192. *Pink Shades*—A fine mixture of yellow.
1193. *Yellow Giant*—Enormous bright yellow.
1173. *Campfire*—Luminous scarlet.
1179. *Loveliness*—Soft rose pink.
1185. *Indian Summer*—Coppery orange-scarlet.
1191. *Copper Shades*—A perfect blend.
1195. *Special collection of 1 each of the above 10 colours for 4/-.* Each Colour: Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 4/-; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 7/6.

1210.  *Sun Mixture*—of all the above. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 3/-; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 5/6; 1 oz. 10/-.

RUST-RESISTANT MEDIUM TYPE: Height 3ft.-4ft. The best all-round bedding Antirrhinum for general use.

1215. *Fiery Red*—As named.
1221. *Shasta*—Pure white.
1224. *Orange Shades*—The favourite colours.



1160. *Antirrhinum, Super Majestic.*



1096. *Aquilegia, Challenge Mixture.*

1227. **Torchlight** — Garnet, suffused orange.
 1230. **Buttercup**—Canary yellow.
 1233. **Pink Shades**—Fine mixture.
 1234. **Special collection of 1 each of the above six colours for 2/6.**
Each Colour : Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 3/-; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 5/6.
 1236. **Sun Mixture**—of all the above, and many intermediate shades. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 2/6; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 4/6; 1 oz. 8/6.

RUST-RESISTANT SUPER MAJESTIC TYPE : Height 18-24ins. Very compact plants, with densely packed spikes of enormous individual flowers. Wonderful for rockeries, edging, and massed effect.

1246. **Autumn Glow**—Old rose, suffused amber.
 1249. **Red Shades**—Special blend.
 1252. **Rose Shades**—As named.
 1255. **Shell Pink Shades.**
Each Colour : Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 5/6; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 10/-.
 1290. **Sun Mixture**—of the above and many intermediate shades. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 4/6; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 8/-.
 1160. **Howies Challenge Mixture** — An evenly balanced blend of all colours and shades from ruby red, crimson, dark and light orange, copper, pinks, yellow to cream. Undoubtedly the finest mixture of Antirrhinums ever offered in South Africa. Pkt. 1/-; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 7/6.
Suntint Mixture — Undoubtedly the most popular colours in Snapdragons, this mixture contains selected colours of copper, bronze and flame shades. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 6/-.

1350. **Sun Rock Hybrids** — For rockeries and edgings, these dwarf Snapdragons are most useful. A good colour range is available. Height 6in.—8in., compact and most floriferous. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 4/-.

AQUILEGIA (Columbine)

The somewhat lengthy period that these flowers take to mature seems to make them unpopular, but we have strains which have been bred with the object of reducing this waiting period to the minimum. The modern Aquilegias are a vast improvement on the older strains, and are well worth growing. They prefer a rich but sandy loam. Seed takes about three weeks to germinate.

1089. **Sun Mixture.** Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 1/3.
 1093. **Long Spurred Blue Shades**—A special selection of the finest blue shades only. Excellent for decoration. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 5/-.
 1096. **Howies Challenge Mixture**—An entirely new strain of long-spurred Hybrids. Much easier to flower than the old varieties, this strain contains a magnificent colour range, including pinks, maroons, bronzes, scarlets yellows, blues, etc. Pkt. 1/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 7/6.

ARABIS (Rockcress)

One of the earliest spring flowering plants. A blanket of pure white flowers for brightening rockeries and edgings. Easy to grow and hardy. Height 6-8ins.

1100. **Alpina.** Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 1/6.

ARCTOTIS

An indigenous sun-loving plant which has been hybridised out of all recognition. Many colours have been added, until this

fine daisy is no longer a "Veld Blom," but an important garden subject. It has long stems and the buds open well when cut. Easy to grow. The leaves are greyish and low growing, the flowers standing well above the foliage. Fine for rockeries and sloping banks. Height 18in.-20in.

1105. **Sun Hybrid Mixture.** Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 4/6.

ARMERIA (Thrift)

A pretty edging or rock plant which does well even in poor sandy soil. Its grass-like foliage is bright green and grows in a tuft. Stiff stems carry little globes of rose pink flowers.

1117. **Sun Mixture.** Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 4/-.

ASPARAGUS

Ornamental varieties of Asparagus are indispensable for backgrounds to conservatories and stoep plants, besides their value for decoration. Seeds should be soaked in warm water before planting, as they are slow to germinate.

1112. **Plumosus**—Lasts well, good for bouquets. Pkt. 6d.

ASTER

These popular Summer and early Autumn flowers are another great specialty of ours, and every year we search the main seed-producing countries for new and suitable varieties. Our list is, therefore, always the most complete in South



1370. *Aster, Super Giant Mixture.*



1510. *Aster, Sunshine Mixture.*

Africa as far as good varieties are concerned. Several types which we consider not worth growing in this country are specially omitted.

Asters will thrive in any good soil, but you should remember that any extra care taken in preparing the beds will be amply repaid in finer plants, larger blooms with longer stems, and more profuse and lengthy blooming. You will find it better not to grow Asters in the same soil two seasons in succession. Change them round with other plants such as Zinnias, or any other Summer flowering plants. Mix bone-meal well with your soil in preparing your beds— $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. to the square yard; it will increase the size of your blooms enormously. It is important to spray Asters with Arsenate of Lead from a very early age, as a small grub eats out the centres and spoils the plants before they are noticed, thus causing a poor crop.

Wilt-Resistant Asters were introduced by us in 1933, when they were first developed overseas. They represent the work of many years of intensive breeding. The disease-resisting plants now obtainable should, therefore, be tried by anyone having trouble in growing Asters. So far, only certain varieties have been bred, and they are denoted by the initials W.R. prefixed to their names in the lists below. We hope soon to be offering all our varieties in Wilt-Resistant strains, and meanwhile we shall

change over each one as it becomes available.

NEW SUPER GIANTS: The largest and most fully double Asters in cultivation, this strain has flowers from 6 in.—8 in. across, with full-petaled, gracefully interlacing crowns. Plants are 2—2 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet tall with six to eight stems per plant. Introduced by us in 1934. Every lover of Asters should not fail to grow these giants.

1370. Sunstrain Super Giant Mixture. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 5/-.

IMPROVED GIANTS OF CALIFORNIA: The flowers of this type are large and full, the petals curled and interlaced, borne on long heavy stems. Plants reach a height of 3 feet. It is the best general purpose strain for cut flowers and bedding. Many of our customers have brought in blooms measuring 6 in. across, and they have grown them without any extra special attention too!

1390. Apple Blossom—Clear light pink.
1395. Carmine Rose.
1400. Light Purple.
1405. Dark Purple.
1410. Light Blue.
1415. Crimson.

1419. Special Collection—of one each of above six colours for 2/6.
Each Colour: Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 4/-; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 7/6.

1420. Sun Mixture—of foregoing. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 3/6; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 7/-; 1 oz. 12/6.

MAMMOTH PAEONY FLOWERED: Another fine cut-flower strain with immense

fully double flowers of a compact, neatly petaled type. Much more formal than the shaggy Californian Giants above. The blooms keep exceptionally well when cut. Height 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.—3 ft.

1430. Azure Fairy—Delicate clear azure blue, very fine for indoor decoration. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 4/-; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 7/6.

1435. W.R. Silvery Rose—Fine pink. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 4/-; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 7/6.

1440. Sun Mixture. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 3/9; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 6/-.

W.R. EARLY BEAUTY: A very early type of Aster which is useful for quick results, especially when grown for market purposes. A fine variety for all cut-flower growers. Height 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.—3 ft.

1450. Sun Mixture. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 3/-; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 5/6; 1 oz. 10/-.

W.R. TALL OSTRICH FEATHER IMPROVED: Among the finest of the open type, with long stems bearing full, fluffy flowers. A most popular Aster and excellent for general purposes and cut flowers. Branching and vigorous. Height about 2 ft.

1460. Azure Blue.

1465. Deep Rose.

1470. Crimson.

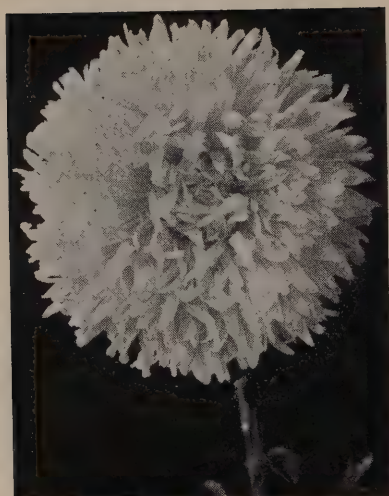
1475. Shell Pink.

1480. Purple.

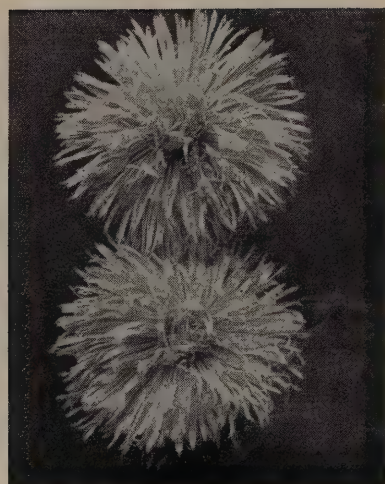
1485. White.

1489. Special Collection—of one each of above six colours for 2/6.
Each Colour: Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 2/6; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 4/6; 1 oz. 8/-.

1490. Sun Mixture—of above. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 2/-; 1 oz. 6/-.



1420. *Aster, Giants of California.*



1490. *Aster, Ostrich Feather Mixed.*


SINGLE GIANTS OF CALIFORNIA: The single type of Aster is still very popular, and there is a preference for them in a number of gardens owing to their beauty. They are wonderful cut-flowers. Flowers 3in.-4in. across, stems 18in.-24in.


- 1495. Deep Lavender.
- 1496. Purple.
- 1497. Rose.
- 1498. White.

1499. **Special collection** — of one each of the above 4 colours for 2/-. Each colour : Pkt. 6d.; ½ oz. 2/-; 1 oz. 6/-.

MISCELLANEOUS ASTER TYPES :


1500. **W.R. Aurora Golden Sheaf**—The deepest yellow Aster yet offered. Fully double, with attractive, crest-like centre. Flowers last well when cut. Pkt. 6d.; ½ oz. 4/-; 1 oz. 7/6.

1510.  **Sunshine Giants Improved**—A fascinating mixture of a new type of Aster. The flowers are 4in.-5in. across, and composed of a single row of loosely placed outer petals which contrast with the unique yellow centre disc. Most gardeners who first tried them, grow them regularly now. Height 2ft.-3ft. Pkt. 6d.; ½ oz. 4/-; 1 oz. 7/6; 1oz. 13/6.

1540.  **Sun Mixture of Wilt-Resistant Varieties**—A special compound of all the most suitable types of Asters which have so far been developed into Wilt-Resistant strains. We have included this mixture especially for cut flower growers, and the price is exceptionally reasonable. Pkt. 6d.; ½ oz. 1/6; 1 oz. 5/-.

1550. **Howie's Challenge Mixture**—Our famous mixture of selected colours and large flowering types for the discriminating gardener. Pkt., 1/-; ½ oz. 4/-.

MICHAELMAS DAISY or PERENNIAL ASTER: There has been a great improvement made to this popular decorative flower, and many new colours are obtainable. Our mixture contains the latest hybrids as they are introduced.

1560.  **Sun Mixture.** Pkt. 6d.; ½ oz. 4/-.


AUBRETIA

A dainty dwarf creeping plant, indispensable for the rock garden. Also useful for bedding if a mat of close foliage covered with flowers is desired. Quite hardy, it does well in moderately poor soil. Height 6in.—8in.

1570. **Sun Mixture**—The latest Large Flowered Hybrids. Pkt. 6d.; ½ oz. 2/-.

BALSAM

These plants deserve to return to the popularity they enjoyed years ago. Their value lies not only in the fact that they grow well in partial shade, but also because they develop rapidly, and stand transplanting when of good size. They require plenty of moisture and should be sown in spring and early summer. Fine Pot Plants for stoeps and windows. Height 18in.—20in.

1585.  **Sun Mixture**—A double Camellia-flowered strain containing a rich assortment of colours from pink, red mauve, purple, salmon, cream to pure white. Pkt. 6d.; ½ oz. 1/6; 1 oz. 2/6.

BARTONIA (Blazing Star)

The handsome single flowers of this plant are golden yellow, and their throats are decorated with bristling stamens. The grey foliage is thistle-like and glistens in the sunshine. It does not stand transplanting, and does best in full sunshine. A dry spot even in poor soil should be chosen for it. Height 18in.

1595. **Aurea.** Pkt. 6d.; 1 oz. 1/6.

BACHELOR'S BUTTON (see CORNFLOWER).

BEGONIA

The choicer strains of this well-known greenhouse tuber are most expensive, and their cultivation should really be undertaken only by experienced gardeners. We regularly import a small quantity of the very choicest strains from selected breeders, and anyone interested in these flowers should try a few packets. We shall always be pleased to supply whatever we have available at the time of the order, and you may rely on only the very highest quality.

1598. Pkt. 1/- and 2/6.

BELLIS PERENNIS (English Double Daisy)

Delightful little edging or rockery plants which are profuse bloomers when established. The leaves form a low rosette, above which the blooms are borne singly on quite stiff stems. Although a perennial, it is better to raise fresh plants each year. Height 8in.



1585. *Balsam, Sun Mixture.*



1615. *Double Daisy, Sun Mixture.*

1615. **Sun Mixture**—An improved giants double strain producing enormous flowers as large as half-crowns. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 2/6.

BLACK-EYED SUSAN (see THUNBERGIA).

BLUE LACE FLOWER (see DIDISCUS).

BRACHYCOME

(*Swan River Daisy*)

Lacy foliage, small brightly coloured blooms borne in great profusion, makes these little daisies well worth growing for their effect on other blooms in the border. The dainty blossoms are star-shaped, with dark centres. Excellent for decorations and mixed bowls. Height 10in.—12in.

1625. **Medium Blue Shades.** Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 1/6.

1630. **Purple King**—Compact, deep purple. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 1/6.

1635. **Rosy Lilac.** Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 1/6.

1640. **Sun Mixture**—Finest mixture. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 1/6.

BROWALLIA

A profuse blooming bedding plant which should be more often grown. It is covered with rich beautiful winged flowers during the Summer and Autumn, supplying an uncommon shade of intense blue. It grows freely in any rich soil. It may be cut back to flower in early Winter... Height 1ft.

1650. **Blue.** Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 1/6.

CALCEOLARIA

This is another subject which is really only worth trying by skilled gardeners who possess

a greenhouse or conservatory. The strain we offer is obtained from one of the overseas specialists in this type of flower, and the mixture includes the latest hybrids.

1660. **Annandale Glory.** Pkt. 1/- and 2/6.

CALENDULA

(*Scots Marigold*)

The modern Calendula has few rivals for being the showiest annual in the garden, or as a cut flower. In most climates it will bloom all the year round if sown in succession, but the bright flowers are particularly valuable in mid-Winter when there is so little else available. They thrive even in poor soil, and require little care, other than occasional spraying to keep off insects, and the removal of any seed heads. In the Cape particularly the Calendula is an astonishingly successful flower in mid-Winter, and if sown about March it will give a crop of blooms right through from June until October. For cut-flower growers there is no more profitable plant. We can only urge you to sow several varieties—and plenty of them! For long stems try planting them close together.

Our list of Calendulas is the most complete in Africa, and it includes the latest varieties as they are introduced overseas.

1675. **Chrysantha**—Introduced by us in 1933, this is undoubtedly the finest all-round Calendula any grower could wish for. It can be sown all the year round, and the

plants remain in bloom for months. Wonderful for cutting on account of the exceptionally long stems. Market growers should not fail to grow this variety. Light lemon yellow. Height 18in.—24in. It is a gold medal winner, and quite the largest Calendula in existence. Blooms 4in.—5in. across. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 1/-; 1 oz. 4/-.

1676. **Orange Chrysantha**—All lovers of this useful and beautiful flower know how successful our variety "Chrysantha" has been. "Orange Chrysantha" is its exact counterpart with the same long stems, loose flower and a clear light orange colour. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 1/-; 1 oz. 4/-.

1680. **Orange King**—Rich deep orange-red, dark centre. A pedigreed strain of ours which we know to be second to none. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 1/-; 1 oz. 4/-.

1690. **Radio**—A distinct type of Calendula having quilled petals of bright orange. Most decorative, and fine for cutting. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 1/-; 1 oz. 4/-.

1695. **Golden Radio**—A light lemon counterpart of Radio above. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 1/-; 1 oz. 4/-.

1700. **Apricot Queen**—A flat-petaled variety of bright apricot, deepening slightly towards the centre. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 1/-; 1 oz. 4/-.

1705. **Campfire**—Enormous flat heads of light gold. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 1/-; 1 oz. 4/-.

1710. **Howie's Challenge Mixture**—A wonderful blend of selected varieties and shades which represent the cream of Calendula cultivation. Pkt. 1/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 2/6.

1715. **Sun Mixture**—Our famous mixture of all types and colours which has done much to popularise this useful flower in South Africa. No better variety can be obtained in a single packet. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 1/-; 1 oz. 3/-.

CALIFORNIA POPPY (see ESCHSCHOLTZIA).




1690. *Calendula*, Radio.



1705. *Calendula*, Campfire.

CALLIOPSIS

The blooms of this graceful plant are about 1½ in. across, and daisy-like in form, but their broad petals are serrated at the outside edges. They make very fine additions to massed borders, besides being good cut flowers for mixed bowls.

1720.  **Sun Hybrid Mixture**—A blend of all the latest hybrid spotted, striped and blotched varieties. Colours range from brilliant orange to deepest maroon and brown, all heavily spotted and striped. Pkt. 6d.; ¼ oz. 1/3; 1 oz. 4/6.


1722. **Dwarf Mixture**—A special dwarf strain suitable for rockeries, edging, etc. Very showy. Pkt. 6d.; ¼ oz. 1/3; 1 oz. 4/6.

CAMPANULA (various)

This great family of plants might quite fancifully be compared to a glorious "Carillon," or set of chimes, for they are all bell flowers. Some varieties carry large bells, and others tiny ones. Some are tall and stately, well suited for back-grounds, while others are dwarf and dainty, fit for a quiet rock garden. Their colours are usually cool tones of white, blue and mauve. The plants prefer medium rich soil and do well in a half-shady spot.

1725. **Pyramidalis blue (p)**—Height 5 ft. Pkt. 6d.; ¼ oz. 3/-.
1730. **Pyramidalis Mixed (p)**. Pkt. 6d.; ¼ oz. 3/-.
1740. **Campanula Grandiflora**. Pkt. 6d.; ¼ oz. 4/-.

CANTERBURY BELLS PERENNIAL.

1735.  **Sun Mixture**. Pkt. 6d.; ¼ oz. 1/-.

CANTERBURY BELLS ANNUAL. This important development in the Canterbury Bells rids this popular flower of the tedium of waiting until the second year for the plants to flower. This entirely new strain flowers within five months from sowing seed—a marvellous example of the plant breeder's skill in producing strains to overcome inherent disadvantages of the natural plant. Several colours are available, as well as a fine mixture, and we cannot emphasise the worthiness of a trial too strongly. Successive sowings will give you a fine display throughout the Summer and late Autumn.

1745. **Angelus Bell**—Deep rose. Pkt. 6d.; ¼ oz. 3/-.
1750. **Blue Bell**—Cambridge Blue. Pkt. 6d.; ¼ oz. 5/-.
1765. **Sun Mixture**—of above. Pkt. 6d.; ¼ oz. 2/6.

CANTERBURY BELLS—CUP AND SAUCER.

1770. **Sun Mixture**—A fine mixture of this popular type. Pkt. 6d.; ¼ oz. 2/-.

CANARY BIRD CREEPER (*Tropaeolum Canariensis*)


Anyone desiring a vine unique and rapidly growing should try this climber with its delicately cut leaves and curious bird-like flowers of pure yellow. It should be trellised, or allowed to grow on a fence in a sunny place.

1775.  Pkt. 6d.; ¼ oz. 1/-.

CANDYTUFT

Very like a large Alyssum, these old-fashioned flowers are splendid for massing and

cutting. Plenty of sunshine and moderate watering are best for their favourable development.

1795.  **Sun Mixture**—Every colour in splendid mixture. Pkt. 6d.; ¼ oz. 9d.; 1 oz. 2/6.
1800. **Miniature Gem**—Especially for the rock garden or for crazy pavements, this new variety is a dainty hyacinth-flowered Candytuft about 3½ in.-4 in. high. Each plant produces 4-6 spikes. Pkt. 6d.; ¼ oz. 1/6; 1 oz. 5/-.

CANNA

Although normally grown from tubers, Cannas can also be grown from seed, but as they take a very long time to germinate, owing to the hardness of the shell, this hard covering should be filed or chipped and then soaked, in order to hasten germination.

1805.  **Sun Mixture**—Containing the latest hybrids. Pkt. 6d.

CARNATION (various)

Our strains of Carnations embrace every type in cultivation which are good cut flowers and at the same time easy to grow. We obtain our really high-grade seed from world-famous growers who grow nothing else but Carnations. The strains are, therefore, as pure as it is possible to get them, and they are all well worth a trial. Carnations do particularly well in poor soil, especially sand, and they do not require heavy feeding. Bone-meal is about the best all-round plant-food to use, and this should be well mixed with the soil when seedlings or young rooted plants are being put out.



1720. *Calliopsis, Sun Mixture.*



1765. *Canterbury Bells, Sun Annual Mixture.*

1810. **American Tree Perpetual Flowering (p)**—The largest and finest Carnation grown. Our strain is obtained from an English grower who has introduced many new Carnations to the gardening world. The seeds are hand-fertilised, and fresh seed is obtained regularly. The chance of obtaining a fine sport is always present. Packets contain about 30 seeds and should you obtain even 15 plants, the result would be well worth the price and trouble. **Pkt. 2/6; 100 Seeds 7/-.**

1815. **Howies American Tree Challenge Mixture (p)**—We guarantee this mixture to be saved from selected named Carnations such as Laddie, Robert Allwood, etc., and you may quite easily obtain a fine new variety from a packet. It is from this strain of seed that the many new varieties are obtained by the grower who produces it. **Pkt. 5/-.**

1820. **Perpetual Border (p)**—Perfectly shaped blooms distinguish this fine type of Carnation. The petals are plain edged and the flowers perfectly formed; many of them have charming picotee edges and fancy stripes. **Pkt. 2/6; 100 Seeds 7/6.**

Giant Chabaud—In its modern improved form, this Carnation is very little inferior to the American Tree. It is just slightly smaller, but the fine, fully double flowers are to be had in a large range of colours. Excellent for cut flower growing, and therefore one of the best strains for market growers.

1830. Red.


1833. Rose.


1836. Salmon.

1842. Violet.

1845. White.

1839. Yellow.

1828.  **Sun Mixture**—of above. **Pkt. 6d.; ½ oz. 6/-.**

1850.  **Howies Challenge Mixture.** **Pkt. 1/-; ½ oz. 5/-.**

1855.  **Giant Marguerite**—A new strain of large flowering Marguerite Carnations far superior to

the usual cheap strains normally obtainable. Due to careful selection and breeding, this strain will produce a very high percentage of very double finely formed flowers highly suitable for cutting and decoration. An excellent strain for market growers. **Pkt. 6d.; ½ oz. 2/6; ½ oz. 4/-.**

1860. **Sweet Wivelsfield**—Since this entirely new annual, a cross between a Dianthus and a Sweet William, was produced, there have been many poor strains offered. We supply the originator's strain only. **Pkt. 6d.**

CATANANCHE

1870. A pale violet everlasting type of perennial. Height 1ft.-1½ft. **Pkt. 6d.; ½ oz. 1/6.**

CELOSIA

(Cockscomb)


An odd class of plants having coloured foliage and innumerable small flowers and seed vessels which form a brilliant coloured mass. Some of the blossoms are arranged like plumes, and others in corrugated formation like cocks' combs. They stand the heat of Summer very well, and retain their brilliant colouring for a long period.

1879. **Flame of Fire**—This new Celosia presents a most striking sight when in full bloom. The plants are perfectly pyramidal in shape, exceptionally uniform and of a brilliant orange-scarlet colour with bright green foliage. As a Summer and late Autumn plant this Celosia will make an ideal bedding or edging variety. **Pkt. 6d.; ½ oz. 3/6.**

PLUMOSA.

1880. **Fieri Red.** **Pkt. 6d.; ½ oz. 1/-; 1 oz. 3/6.**

1885. **Yellow.** **Pkt. 6d.; ½ oz. 1/-; 1 oz. 3/6.**


1890.  **Sun Mixture.** **Pkt. 6d.; ½ oz. 1/-; 1 oz. 3/6.**

1895. **Challenge Mixture**—Only the very finest pedigree strains are included in this mixture. All of them are from show stock rich in colour. **Pkt. 1/-.**


CENTAUREA

Although this popular flower is also known by many a common name, it is really a very important garden variety. The intense blue of the doubly Cyanus type is unequalled in any other flower. All varieties are easy to grow from seed, and have a simple straightforward culture.

DOUBLE CORNFLOWER OR CYANUS: This is the Bachelor's Button or well-known Cornflower. Height 2ft. Excellent for cutting.

1900.  **Annardale Blue**—Enormous flowers, extra double in form, and the very finest strain for cut flower use. This strain is from very special stock of our own, and should not be confused with ordinary cheap types. **Pkt. 6d.; ½ oz. 1/6; ½ oz. 2/6; 1 oz. 4/-.**

1903. **Jubilee Gem**—This dwarf Cornflower is of an entirely different type from the tall varieties and forms a compact plant literally covered with flowers. The foliage is bright green, unlike other Cornflowers, and contrasts well with the vivid double blue flowers. It will make an ideal edging or pot plant on account of its brilliant blue and green colours and its compact habit. Height 12in. **Pkt. 6d.**

1905.  **Sun Mixture**—A fine blend of all the shades available, from pure white, blue, to deep maroon. **Pkt. 6d.; ½ oz. 9d.; 1 oz. 3/-.**



1795. *Candytuft, Sun Mixture.*

SWEET SULTAN OR IMPERIALIS: Flowers with deeply fringed petals, graceful and sweetly scented, make these Sweet Sultans excellent cut flowers. We cannot understand why they are not more widely grown. Height 2ft.-2½ft.

1920. **Sun Mixture**—A choice selection of all the best colours. Pkt. 6d.; ¼ oz. 9d.; 1 oz. 3/-.

CENTRANTHUS (see **VALERIAN**).

CERASTIUM

A hardy, perennial dwarf plant, white leaved and good for edging. Small white flowers.

1925. Pkt. 6d.; ¼ oz. 2/6.

CHEIRANTHUS

(*Siberian Wallflower*)

An unusual little plant, deserving a place in any rock garden or low border. Upright spikes bear numerous four-petaled flowers of a dazzling rich orange. It flowers the first season from seed, and when established will bloom through the Summer.

1930. Pkt. 6d.; ¼ oz. 1/-.

CHELONE BARBATA

A fine perennial, very similar to the Penstemon. It is easily grown from seed, and is a useful addition to any perennial border. The latest hybrids are incorporated in our mixture.

1935. **Sun Mixture.** Pkt. 6d.; ¼ oz. 1/-.

CHORIZANTHE

(*Turkish Rugging*)

An entirely new subject for the rockery or low border. It is an easily grown annual, forming a dense mat of static-like flowers of a delicate pink, which blends most effectively with the dull green foliage. Height about 8in. with a spread of 12in.-18in.

1937. Pkt. 6d.; ¼ oz. 1/6.

CHRYSANTHEMUM

These popular Summer and Autumn flowers are so valuable for picking that we feel you should not neglect trying some of the new annual hybrid mixtures. They are easy to grow from seed, and stand heat very well.

ANNUAL SINGLE.

1940. **The Sultan**—Dark coppery crimson, yellow zone. Pkt. 6d.; ¼ oz. 9d.; 1 oz. 3/-.

1960. **Sun Mixture**—A splendid mixture of all the most suitable colours and types. Pkt. 6d.; ¼ oz. 9d.; 1 oz. 2/6.

ANNUAL DOUBLE.

1965. **Floradale Hybrids**—This strain is the result of years of selection, and is one which will give exceptionally fine results. The flowers are fully double and contain white, yellow, purple, scarlet, etc. Pkt. 6d.; ¼ oz. 1/3; 1 oz. 4/6.

VARIOUS.

1975. **Shasta Daisy New Giant Double**—This new Shasta grows like the single type, but the petals are narrower and interlacing. The effect is very much like a giant white Aster or Japanese Chrysanthemum. A novelty of merit in that it is an excellent cut flower. Pkt. 6d.



1828. *Carnation, Giant Chabaud.*

1980. **Shasta Daisy Single (p)**—Immense single flowers 3in.-4in. across. Pkt. 6d.; ¼ oz. 3/-.

CINERARIA

During the last few years there has been a large awakening of interest in the Cineraria for outdoor culture. Previously grown only in hothouses and conservatories, it was looked upon as a luxury plant. Nowadays strains have been developed which do amazingly well out of doors. Provided you have a fairly sheltered spot where there is little sun, you may grow a bed of Cinerarias which will astonish you with their brilliant colours and robust growth. Easily grown from seed, they do, however, like a rich soil and plenty of water. We suggest that you save a few plants when planting out your seedlings and grow these in pots for indoor decoration. They are most effective in this role. In frosty areas, protection would, of course, be necessary, as the plants cannot stand extreme cold, but the results are worth a good deal of trouble. We cannot think of anything which gives such a good return for time and trouble. Keep an eye open for pests and spray immediately there is any sign of the leaves being eaten.

1990. **Annardale Giants**—A new race of super giant Cinerarias. Flowers are extremely large, measuring as much as 6in. across, with individual petals 1in.-1½in. wide. Borne profusely in immense rounded trusses above attractive dark green foliage. The colour range includes exquisite pastel



1815. *Carnation, American Tree.*



1890. *Celosia, Sun Mixture.*



1900. *Cornflower, Annandale Blue.*



1920. *Sweet Sultan, Sun Mixture.*



1965. *Chrysanthemum, Floradale Double.*



2085. *Dahlia, Annandale Dwarf Hybrids.*



1930. *Cheiranthus*.



2015. *Clarkia, Sun Mixture*.

salmons, azure blue, snowy white, deepest blood red to violet blue and the mass of colour which they make in a large bed must be seen to be believed. A limited supply of this fine strain is available each season, so that we urge you to obtain your needs as soon as you can. Given a fair share of care and attention, these Cinerarias will astonish you with their beauty. Pkt. 1/-.


CLARKIA

The new double Clarkias are remarkably pretty, and resemble Peach or Cherry blossoms. The new colourings are perfect for matching or harmonising with other flowers. They do well in poor soil; in fact, they flower better than if planted in rich ground. They prefer to be sown in situ, as they do not transplant well unless care is taken. If the seedlings are too thick, thin them out rigorously to obtain the best results.

2000. **Brilliant**—Bright carmine. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 1/-; 1 oz. 3/6.

2005. **Firebrand**—Deep orange-scarlet. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 1/-; 1 oz. 3/6.

2010. **Enchantress**—Orange, shading to pink. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 1/-; 1 oz. 3/6.

2015.  **Sun Mixture**—A choice blend of the brightest and best double varieties. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 9d.; 1 oz. 2/9.

CLIANTHUS

(*Australian Glory Pea*)

This amazing trailing legume prefers dry conditions, as it originally came from the Australian desert. The flowers are beautiful and unique in shape, resembling a parrot's beak. The black centre contrasts sharply with the vivid


scarlet of the horns, and the whole effect is quaint in the extreme. Seeds should be soaked well before sowing.

2020. **Dampieri**.

Pkt. 6d.

COBAEA SCANDENS


A climber of rapid growth, which can attain 20ft.-30ft. in a season. It is valuable for covering trellis, trunks of trees, etc., as it will cling to any rough surface. The seeds are large and flat, and should be sown edgewise and lightly covered. Colours are purple and whitish-green, the flowers resembling large bells. An easily grown and highly decorative creeper with abundant and robust foliage.

2025.  **Sun Mixture**.

Pkt. 6d.

COLEUS

These ornamental foliage plants are well adapted for growing in conservatories or on stoeps. They are also quite useful for sheltered and warm positions in the garden or rockery. The large richly coloured velvety leaves are of many shades and combinations of green, red and yellow.


2030.  **Sun Mixture**.

Pkt. 6d.;

$\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 4/-.

CONVOLVULUS

The best all-round climber for rapid covering of fences, unsightly corners, etc.

2035.  **Sun Mixture**.

Pkt. 6d.;

$\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 9d.; 1 oz. 2/-.

COREOPSIS


The perennial form of the Calliopsis. This is a most useful yellow plant for the permanent border. The flowers are excellent for cutting and are most profuse in their growth. They like a rich soil and plenty of water.


2040. **Sunburst**—A new double form with flowers 1½in.-2in. across. Deep golden yellow. The flowers keep well when cut, and the plants are easy to grow from seed. About 80 per cent. double. Pkt. 6d.

COSMOS

As a tall Summer flower, the Cosmos is returning to favour on account of its usefulness as a cut flower, and also for the many new colours which are now available. Both double, single and orange forms are most decorative in mixed bowls or as backgrounds. Country gardeners who feel that the Cosmos is a weed should try the new "Orange Flare" and also the double mixture.

2050. **Orange Flare**—The gold medal winner in 1935 for the finest new flower of the year's trials. Brilliant orange in colour, Orange Flare is a most prolific bloomer, growing to about 3ft.-4ft. in height. An excellent background on account of the pretty dark green foliage, which contrasts so strikingly with the blooms. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 2/6.

2055.  **Sun Single Mixture**—The latest hybrids. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 9d.; 1 oz. 2/-.

2060.  **Sun Double Mixture**—The latest hybrids. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 2/6.



1960. *Chrysanthemum, Annual Single.*



2050. *Cosmos, Orange Flare.*

CYCLAMEN

2063. *Howies Challenge Mixture*—These seeds are obtained from a private collection overseas, and the strain is noted for its prize-taking. These seeds will produce prize blooms. Pkt. 1/-.

CYNOGLOSSUM

(*Chinese Forget-me-Not*)

A highly perfumed and easily grown plant of the Forget-me-not type. Beautiful blue. Good for cutting.

2065. *Amabile*—Deep blue. Pkt. 6d.;
 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 9d.; 1 oz. 2/6.
 2066. *Pink*. Pkt. 6d.;
 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1/9; 1 oz. 6/6.


DAHLIA

Contrary to general belief, Dahlias flower readily and easily from seed the first season after sowing. We have popularised several types for this purpose, and excellent results are being obtained by our customers. Tubers are formed which can, of course, be kept from season to season. Many fine colours are obtainable in the choicer strains and there is the possibility of a fine new variety cropping up, as the seeds are only saved from special named plants.

Growing Dahlias from seed is really quite as easy as growing Zinnias or Asters. Give them a trial and we feel sure you will not regret the experiment. The dwarf strains are particularly suited to rock gardens and massed bedding. You should remember that Dahlias are gross feeders, and require a very rich soil with plenty of water for the best results.

2070. *Coltness Gem Scarlet*—This has been the most popular type hitherto grown from seed. It is dwarf, single, and makes an excellent cut flower. Height 12in.-15in. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 3/-.


2075. *Coltness Gem Yellow*—Same type as above. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 3/-.

2080.  *Sun Mixture*—of all available colours in the Coltness type. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 3/-.

2085. *Annandale Dwarf Hybrids*—A re-selected strain of seeds which we introduced in 1933, and which we have now firmly established. These Dahlias flower in about 3½ months from sowing. Many colours are available, including scarlet, pink, orange, yellow, mauve, etc. The blooms are all semi-double and amazingly effective in massed form. Height 12in.-15in. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 5/-.

2090. *Cactus Flowered Mixture*—Collected from a first-class selection of the popular Cactus Dahlias, this is certainly the most artistic of the large flowered type. Many beautiful colours. Height 3ft.-4ft. Pkt. 1/-.

2105. *Howies Challenge Mixture*—Selected named varieties of large flowering types only are the plants from which this mixture is obtained. It has a splendid range of colour, and a very high percentage of full double flowers. Even a few good tubers from a packet of seed will repay you handsomely, as they could not be bought as tubers for less than 1/6 each! Pkt. 1/-.

2095.  *Sun Mixture*—This mixture comprises all the most suitable varieties of similar types which will give a fine range of colour for bedding purposes. A wonderful cut-flower mixture. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 2/6; 1 oz. 4/-.

DELPHINIUM


One of the greatest charms of the Delphinium is its colour range, embracing all the blues and mauves from rosy lavender

to violet and deepest indigo. Easy to grow from seed, they may be sown either in the Autumn or Spring. Strictly speaking, they are true perennials, but you may find it better to treat them as annuals and re-sow every year. They bloom in about six months after sowing, and once the plants are established, the crowns may be split up for increasing. They should be very well fed, however, if they are to be worth carrying over. The secret of large beautiful spikes is in the feeding. Our strains are obtained from pedigreed stock, true to type, and of the very highest quality. Good germination is assured through our obtaining fresh seed at regular intervals.

2110. *Hollyhock Flowered Mixture*—Magnificent very double flowers in various shades of blue. Tremendous spikes with very sturdy growth. Tall and stately. Pkt. 1/-; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 7/6.

2120. *Cliveden Beauty*—An improved type of Belladonna Delphinium, which brings this popular strain right up to date. One of the best all-round Delphiniums. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 3/6.

2130. *Blue Butterfly*—A dwarf type suitable for edging or rockery. Height 12in.-15in. Very fine for low bedding. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 2/-; 1 oz. 7/6.

2135.  *Sun Mixture*—A splendid compilation of all the desirable colours and types. A very fine mixture for general use. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 2/-; 1 oz. 7/6.

2140. *Howies Challenge Mixture*—We cannot speak too highly of this splendid mixture of all the best in Delphiniums. The seed is kept fresh by regular importations, and we do not think it possible to obtain a better selection in the



2105. *Dahlia, Challenge Mixture.*

country. We have many excellent reports testifying to its amazing results. The mixture contains a blend of all the finest strains we can obtain from growers in many parts of the world. Prepare a rich soil for the plants you will grow from this seed, and water them well when they are growing—they are worth it—and you will be well repaid. **Pkt. 1/-; ½ oz. 5/-.**

DIANTHUS

The time-honoured pinks of old-fashioned gardens are still popular on account of the amazing development made in the improvement of this flower in recent years. Many blossoms on strong stems makes them especially attractive for cutting. Easy to grow and flower from seed, they represent an investment on the cost of a packet or more. Height 10in.-12in. Fine for rockeries.

2145. Delight Mixture—An entirely new race of Dianthus developed by a famous Carnation Specialist. The mixture contains a marvellous range of colours, the flowers being single and exquisitely perfumed. Most desirable for cutting and indoor decoration. Colours range from deep maroon, salmon, mauve, purple, scarlet, cream, yellow, orange, etc., with many of them blotched and striped. **Pkt. 1/-.**

2143. Highland Hybrids (a)—A fine mixture of perennial Dianthus containing a complete colour range. **Pkt. 6d.; ¼ oz. 4/-.**

2150. Sun Mixture—A splendid selection of double and semi-double flowers in a full range of colours and embracing all types. Sown thickly in a large bed, they make an arresting sight when in full bloom. **Pkt. 6d.; ¼ oz. 2/-; 1 oz. 7/6.**

DIASCEA

A coral pink plant of South African origin which has been developed overseas. A decorative little rock plant which also makes a useful pot or stoep subject. Sow and treat just as you would stocks.

2160. Pkt. 6d.; ¼ oz. 3/6.

DIDISCUS

(*Blue Lace Flower*)

An easily grown and dainty plant which deserves a much greater use in the garden on account of its lacy flower of heavenly blue. Excellent for cutting and decorating. Bowls of other flowers are made the more charming by this attractive bloom. Height 2½ft.

2165. Pkt. 6d.; ¼ oz. 1/-.

DIGITALIS

(*Foxglove*)

Seemingly out of fashion on account of the long period taken for it to flower, the Foxglove is nevertheless one of the finest plants for the permanent background of borders and for naturalising among shrubs. The tall spikes of thimble-shaped blossoms are most effective and well worth waiting for.

2170. Sun Mixture — Giant Hybrids with spotted throats. **Pkt. 6d.; ¼ oz. 1/-.**

DIMORPHOTHECA

An indigenous daisy which has been hybridised and developed out of all recognition by overseas breeders. It is a most useful Spring flower for the



2180. *Dimorphotheca, Sun Mixture.*

rockery and border, especially where very dry conditions prevail. It is easy to grow from seed, and many new colours and variations are included in our mixture.

2180. Sun Mixture. Pkt. 6d.; ¼ oz. 1/6; 1 oz. 5/-.

DOLICHOS

(*Hyacinth Bean*)

The climber grows rapidly, producing decorative leaves and pea-like flowers in shades of purple and white. The seed pods are themselves attractive and decorative.

2175. Sun Mixture. Pkt. 6d.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA

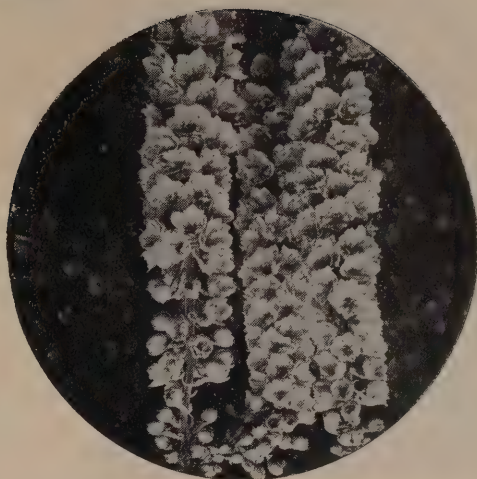
(*Californian Poppy*)

In recent years great strides have been made in transforming the Californian wild Poppy into a garden flower of great decorative properties. Easily grown from seed, the plants are better left where they are to flower, as transplanting is not easy. They grow readily if sown in situ, however, and should be thinly sown, and if necessary thinned out. Many new shades are now available, and the flowers have been changed in form to frilled and double types as well as the ordinary single. Eschscholtzias do well in poor soil, and do not require a great deal of moisture.

2185. Spanish Gold—A new double variety, golden yellow with an orange centre. Very striking and brilliant. **Pkt. 6d.; ¼ oz. 1/3; 1 oz. 4/-.**




1990. *Cineraria, Annandale Giants.*



2140. *Delphinium, Challenge Mixture.*

2190. **Salmon Beauty**—Light salmon, double. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 1/3; 1 oz. 4/-.

2191. **Cherry Ripe**—Deep cherry red. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 1/3; 1 oz. 4/-.


2200.  **Sun Mixture**—Containing the latest shades of crimson, pink, orange-scarlet, etc., and including some of the frilled and incurved flowers. One of the most complete mixtures it is possible to obtain. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 1/-; 1 oz. 3/6.

EUPHORBIA

2210. **Heterophylla**—As though the plant were on fire is the effect produced by this variety of Euphorbia. It is really an annual Pointsettia, that brilliant shrub so popular all over the country. This annual variety may also be cultivated in pots. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 1/3.

EVERLASTINGS

We have often been asked for "Everlastings," and as there are so many flowers which can be classed in this manner, we have blended a number of the most easily grown and decorative types in a mixture. Many colours and forms are included, the whole effect being most striking. The flowers themselves will be found most useful for semi-permanent decorations.

2220.  **Sun Mixture.** Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 9d.; 1 oz. 2/6.

FELICIA

Native of South Africa, the Felicia is a decorative daisy-like flower, in blue shades. Very suitable for edgings and rockeries.

2225. Pkt. 6d.

FORGET-ME-NOT (see MYOSOTIS).

FOUR O'CLOCKS (see MARVEL OF PERU).

FUCHSIA

A greenhouse or stoep shrub, with hanging bell-shaped flowers of unique colouring. They may be had in double and single forms.


2230. **Mixed.**

Pkt. 1/-.

FREESIA

These bulbs are easily obtained by growing from seed. They will flower the first year if sown very early. The Hybrids now available are exquisite, including reds, pinks, mauves, creams, etc. Sow in a sandy soil, not too heavily manured. The bulblets will be about the size of a pea the first season, and should be carefully dried off to carry over the intervening season. When replanted, they should have enough room, say, 4 inches between bulbs.


2240. **Refracta**—The common white Freesia. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 1/6.


2245.  **Sun Hybrid Mixture**—A mixture from named and selected colours. A very choice strain. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 4/-.

GAILLARDIA


There is no doubt that this flower is one of our most useful varieties. Not only is it excellent for cutting, but it stands up to almost any amount of ill-treatment and neglect. The hot summers do not seem to affect it at all, and a picking of blooms can be obtained all the year round if sown both in Autumn and Spring. The newer varieties are such an improvement on


the old ones that people who do not usually like the flower should certainly try them. PICTA OR ANNUAL.

2250.  **Sun Single Mixture**—A fine selection of all the new colours and hybrids. Height 18in. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 9d.; 1 oz. 2/6.

2252.  **Sun Double Mixture.** Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 9d.; 1 oz. 2/6.

GRANDIFLORA OR PERENNIAL.

2255.  **Dazzler**—Intense maroon red and golden yellow. Blooms are immense, measuring up to 4in.-5in. across. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 1/-; 1 oz. 3/6.

2270.  **Sun Mixture**—All the best in perennial Gaillardias are included in this mixture. You will be surprised at the fine cut flowers that can be obtained from a packet. Height 2ft. This mixture includes single and semi-double forms. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 1/-; 1 oz. 3/6.

GAZANIA

A perennial Spring flowering plant of South African origin, which gives a brilliant display when planted close together in a rockery, or as an edging. It flowers the first year if sown early. New hybrids are incorporated in our strain. Height 12in.-15in.

2275. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 2/-.

GERANIUM

Although generally grown from cuttings, Geraniums can quite easily be grown from seed, and it is quite interesting watching their development when propagated in this manner. They prefer a sandy soil for germinating.

2280.  **Zonale Mixed.** Pkt. 6d.



2110. *Delphinium, Hollyhock Flowered.*



2150. *Dianthus, Sun Mixture.*

GERBERA

(*Barberton Daisy*)

These fine plants are most difficult to raise from seed, but, as the new hybrids are so well worth having, it is worth taking a little care with the seed. We have heard that the seed germinated better if sown on end, and this method may be tried for what it is worth.

2235. **Sun Mixture**—The colours range from pale amber, salmon, rose, to a rich ruby red. Pkt. 1/-.
2286. **Jamesonii**—The original tomato shade. Pkt. 6d.

GEUM

Flowers like little double roses, or carnations, are gracefully poised on long stems over a thick mass of strawberry-like leaves. The plants are excellent for a perennial border, and produce an abundance of blooms, which are splendid for cutting. Height 2ft.-2½ft.

2290. **Mrs. Bradshaw**—Large brick-red, free flowering. Pkt. 6d.; ¼ oz. 2/-; 1 oz. 7/6
2305. **Sun Mixture.** Pkt. 6d.; ¼ oz. 1/6; 1 oz. 5/-.

GILIA

ANNUAL.

A very graceful edging plant resembling a Virginian Stock. Fine for rockeries.

2310. **Fairy Stars.** Pkt. 6d.; 1 oz. 9d.

PERENNIAL OR
CORONOPIFOLIA.

This fine perennial is becoming very popular on account of its extreme beauty as a cut flower. The plant forms a tall spike

3ft.-4ft. high with a large number of projecting flowers, tubular in shape with a bell mouth. Their main feature, however, is the brilliant fiery scarlet colour of these flowers. The plants make admirable backgrounds or most effective clumps.

2315. **Scarlet.** Pkt. 6d.; ½ oz. 3/-.
2320. **Coronopifolia Hybrids**—Delicate pastel shades, as well as scarlet. Pkt. 6d.; ½ oz. 3/-.

GLADIOLUS

This popular bulbous flower is very easy to grow from seed, provided a little patience is exercised. Treat the seeds as you would any perennial and harvest the bulblets for replanting the following year. For bulbs see Bulb Section.

2325. **Sun Hybrids.** Pkt. 6d.

GLAUCUM (see POPPY).

"GLORY OF THE SUN"

(*Leucocoryne Ixioides Odorata*)

This lovely subject has already proved itself one of the finest cut flowers ever introduced to this country. The flowers are carried in a loose head of from five to eight or ten on a graceful wiry stem 12-18 inches high. Their colour is a clear luminous blue, shading to a pure white centre. It is as easy to grow from seed or bulbs as Freesias.

2330. **25 Seeds 1/-.**
(Only a limited supply available.)

GLOXINIA

We carry a selection of the finest strains of greenhouse

Gloxinias obtained from a leading Continental collection. The seeds should really only be grown by an experienced gardener, as they are not easy to handle.

2335. **Howies Challenge Mixture.**
Pkt. 1/- and 2/6.

GODETIA

These Annuals are well suited to growing in partial shade, and they thrive in poor soil and flower better than if sown in rich soil. The seeds should be sown where the plants are to flower, as they are better not transplanted. Together with Clarkias, they make a splendid show, sown in the same bed. Excellent for cutting, and an effective pot plant.

DWARF DOUBLE TYPE :

2376. **Kelvedon Glory**—Glowing salmon orange. Pkt. 6d.; ¼ oz. 1/6; 1 oz. 5/-.
2361. **Sybil Sherwood**—Bright salmon pink. Pkt. 6d.; ¼ oz. 1/6; 1 oz. 5/-.

TALL DOUBLE TYPE :

2370. **Rosy Morn**—Bright pink. Pkt. 6d.; ¼ oz. 9d.; 1 oz. 2/6.
2375. **Cherry Red**—Deep red centre, margined pink. Pkt. 6d.; ¼ oz. 9d.; 1 oz. 2/6.

2380. **Sun Mixture**—All the best colours and a splendid packet for broadcasting in odd corners. Pkt. 6d.; ¼ oz. 9d.; 1 oz. 2/6.

GOURDS

Ornamental Gourds are excellent climbers for summer-houses, or where the fruit can hang down to be most effective. Many weird shapes and colourings are included in our



2170. *Foxglove, Sun Mixture.*



2380. *Godetia, Sun Double Mixture.*

mixture, including the famous "Green Snake," which grows to 3ft. long, and curls and twists like a snake. These dried Gourds make fashionable and modern decorations when dried.

2385. Sun Mixture. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 9d.; 1 oz. 2/6.

GYPSOPHILA

No gardener or market grower can afford to be without a small patch of this flower. It is essential for making up vases, as their effect is trebled by its use. Nothing else gives quite such a graceful appearance.

2390. Market King—The best white. Pkt. 6d.; 1 oz. 1/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 2/6; 1 lb. 7/6.
2400. Rose. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 1/-; 1 oz. 1/9.
2405. *Paniculata*—Perennial double white. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 7/6.

HELIANTHUS

(*Sunflower*)

No preface is necessary in connection with these flowers—they are too well known. However, we cannot omit emphasising the lesser known varieties, as they should be more generally grown. All of them are excellent for cutting and they stand any amount of heat. The perennial varieties make excellent additions to the perennial border, and the dwarf varieties are fine for edgings. All are useful for cutting.

2415. *Chrysanthemum*—Flowered (a) —Double, golden yellow flowers. Height 3ft. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 9d.; 1 oz. 2/6.
2420. Maroon Prince—Dwarf, single.

Best red. Height 3ft. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 1/-; 1 oz. 3/6.

2440. Sun Mixture (Miniature) —A splendid assortment of types and shades for general massed effect, including the latest red shades. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 9d.; 1 oz. 2/6.

2450. Mammoth Russian—The largest Sunflowers, the seeds of which are useful as parrot food and also for fowls. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 9d.; 1 oz. 2/6.

(For MEXICAN SUNFLOWER, see TITHONIA SPECIOSA.)

HELICHRYSUM

(*Strawflower*)

These flowers are becoming much more generally grown now that a wide range of colours is available, and they are most useful as cut flowers. If cut when partially open and dried slowly in a cool place, they can be made into very fine permanent decorations. Height 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.

2460. Sun Mixture—The latest hybrids are included in this fine mixture. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 1/-; 1 oz. 3/6.

HETEROPAPPUS

2485. Blue Daisy—A very fine late-summer and autumn flowering plant. The large star-like flowers are about 2in. across and are a clear light-blue with a central disc of bright yellow which gives the flower a most striking appearance. The plants grow about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. and are covered with blooms. Pkt. 6d.

HEUCHERA

A charming species for the low border or rockery. The plants make compact, low-growing mats of deep green leaves,

sometimes tinged with white or red, from which rise slender stalks adorned with clusters of tiny bell-like flowers of bright coral pink. Height 12ins.

2470. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 5/-.

HELIOTROPE

This rapid growing plant is chiefly grown on account of its fragrance and pretty mauve flowers which grow in clusters among the dark foliage. It blooms for a long period when once established.

2480. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 1/-.

HIBISCUS

(*Mallow*)

Normally grown from cuttings, Hibiscus can nevertheless be grown from seed.

2490. Pkt. 6d.

HOLLYHOCK

Almost every garden or doorway has a place for stately Hollyhocks. A tall group among shrubs or evergreens, a row lining a garden wall or fence or with a white cottage as a background, may easily produce an effect for an artist to paint. The dignified stalks provided with many large green leaves are richly adorned with flowers near the top.

2510. Single Annual Mixed. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 1/-.

2515. Chaters Yellow—Clear yellow, perennial. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 2/-.

2520. Sun Double Hybrids—This mixture is one of the very latest additions to the Hollyhock varieties and contains an enormous range of colours, very



2080. *Dahlia, Coltness Gem Mixture.*




2200. *Eschscholtzia, Sun Mixture.*

double, the flowers being gracefully waved and fringed. The strain has been developed to flower much earlier than other types.
Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 2/6; 1 oz. 9/6.

HUNNEMANIA

Members of this family rarely make good cut flowers, but this Bush *Eschscholtzia* produces a flower lasting several days when cut. Silvery-green foliage from which long-stemmed, cup-shaped flowers of bright lemon yellow project, makes the plants attractive as well as useful. A fine plant for dry situations. Prefers not to be transplanted.

2530.  **Sunlite** — A new semi-double poppy, with tulip-shaped flowers. Much easier to germinate than the older types. Flowers should be cut in the bud. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 1/-; 1 oz. 3/6.

ICELAND POPPIES (see POPPY).

IPOMEA

The luxurious and rapid growth of this class of climbers recommends them for use as screens for quickly covering unsightly fences or new erections. Their foliage is dense, of varying shades of green, and the leaves of some varieties are of great size. The flowers resemble those of the morning glory, but are usually much larger. Germination will be hastened by soaking the seeds in water before sowing. Ipomeas prefer dry, sandy soil, and fertilisers should never be applied.

2540. **Rose Marie**—Double, deep rose, very free flowering. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 1/-.

2545. **Heavenly Blue Improved**—Deep intense blue. The most popular variety in this type of climber. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 1/6.

2550. **Japanese Imperialis**—A mixture of colours, very large flowering. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 9d.; 1 oz. 2/6.

JACOBAEA

This annual is returning to favour, and should be used for bright effects. Sow where it is to flower.

2560.  **Sun Mixture.** Pkt. 6d.

KAULFUSSIA


A hardy, deep blue, blue-eyed daisy of South African origin. It is dwarf and showy, and makes an excellent edging and rockery plant. Apart from the ease of cultivation, we can definitely say that it has insect and disease resisting properties quite outstanding in their effectiveness. Where either of these troubles is rife, we strongly recommend a trial of this plant. Height 10in.-12in.

2570. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 1/6.

KOCHIA


(*Burning Bush*)

The symmetry and attractive appearance of this decorative bush makes it ideal for the garden. The moss-like foliage remains bright green until late Autumn, when it turns a beautiful bronze-red. Easily grown in moderately rich soil.

2573.  Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 9d.

KUDZU VINE

A rapid and vigorous climber which, when established, can attain up to 40ft. in a season. It is useful for covering comparatively large out-houses, etc., and is, besides, a useful and important fodder crop for stock feeding.

2575.  Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 1/3; 1 oz. 4/6.

LANTANA

A Brazilian shrub that makes a splendid display the first season from seed. Above the large sombre green leaves *Verbena*-like clusters of fragrant flowers rise in prolonged succession. In a single cluster all the shades of crimson, rose, yellow, and orange appear. A fine hedge can be made of Lantanas, as the plants can be clipped and trimmed. In rich moist soil they attain a height of 15ft.-20ft.

2580.  **Hybrid Mixture.** Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 1/6.

LARKSPUR

For many years we have specialised in Larkspurs, so that we are now able to offer only those varieties which we know are the finest in their respective colours. No flower makes a finer show, and no flower looks so well when cut. The feathery foliage has a great deal to do with the general effect of the plants when in full bloom. Larkspurs like a fairly rich soil, and regular watering. Some are very tall and branching, so that they



2305. *Geum*, Sun Mixture.



2355. *Godetia*, Sun Single Mixture.

make excellent backgrounds for other plants of the same type. As a cut flower for market purposes, the Larkspur is second to none. We list an especially fine mixture for this purpose.

GIANT IMPERIAL: Tall, upright, basal branching in habit, the Giant Imperial type of Larkspur has superseded all other types for general use. Delphinium-like spikes of double flowers are carried on stems 4ft-5ft. long.

2590. Blue Bell—Medium blue, deeper than sky blue, yet lighter than lilac. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 1/3; 1 oz. 4/-.

2595. Blue Spire—Very deep violet blue. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 1/3; 1 oz. 4/-.

2610. Rose Shades Special Mixture—Only selected shades of popular pinks and delicate salmons. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 1/3; 1 oz. 4/-.

2600. Dazzler—Beautiful deep carmine. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 1/3; 1 oz. 4/-.

2620. Sun Mixture—An excellent blend of all the most striking colours, excluding pale and insignificant shades. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 1/3; 1 oz. 4/-.

DOUBLE STOCK FLOWERED:

A more compact type of Larkspur. Excellent for bedding and cutting. Most prolific.

2630. Rosamond—In an important trial in 1934, embracing types of Larkspurs from many countries, the judges were unanimous in declaring this one to be the finest all-round Larkspur in cultivation. Pure rose, non-fading, the colour remaining true until out of bloom. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 1/6; 1 oz. 5/-.

2632. Lustrous Carmine—A deep carmine rose very popular for decoration and for cut flower growers. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 1/-; 1 oz. 3/6.

2640. Gloria—Deep rose. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 1/-; 1 oz. 3/6.

2650. Sun Mixture—All the most satisfactory colours, and a fine cut-flower mixture. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 9d.; 1 oz. 2/6.

2660. Howie's Challenge Mixture—Our famous mixture of all the finest Larkspurs in cultivation. An extra choice strain carefully selected. Pkt. 1/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 2/6.

LAVATERA

(Mallow)

The showy flowers and large downy leaves of these annual Mallows make them suitable for hedges and backgrounds. Large cup-shaped blooms two to three inches across are borne on short stems in the axils of the leaves. They bloom profusely in the Summer, and the flowers keep well when cut and look most effective in large bowls. Height 3ft.

2670. Sunset—Bright rose pink. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 1/-.

LEPTOSIPHON

A rockery plant, somewhat unknown, but worth a place in a well-filled rockery. The flowers are available in gay pastel shades. Height 6in.-8in.

2700. French Hybrids. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 1/-.

LEPTOSYNE

Large yellow daisy-like flowers which make splendid cut flowers, lasting well in vases. Plants bloom in about 90 days from seed, and continue in blossom for many weeks. The plant is hardy in mild situations, but likes plenty of sun. Height 18in.

2680. Maritima. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 1/-.

LILIUM

Lilies from seed are perfectly hardy, and will furnish flowers the second season from sowing. Occasionally they may flower the first season. We have compiled a mixture of suitable and easily grown varieties, including the celebrated *Lilium Regale*.

2690. Sun Mixture. Pkt. 6d.

LINARIA

These interesting and most popular species bear flowers which resemble miniature Snapdragons. The seed should be sown fairly thickly in the position in which the plants will flower. They are not usually transplanted, but this can be done if necessary. The seed is very tiny; you should therefore prepare the ground carefully before sowing.

2710. Ruby King—Rich ruby crimson. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 9d.; 1 oz. 3/-.

2720. Golden Gem—Rich yellow orange. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 9d.; 1 oz. 3/-.

2725. Sun Hybrid Mixture—A superb blend of all the brightest and best colours in Linarias. We have long been famous for our strain of this very popular flower. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 9d.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1/6; 1 oz. 3/-.

LINUM


The flax family numbers several varieties with such brilliant flowers that they deserve a place in any garden. The life of the individual blooms may be short, but they are produced in succession over a long period, and make wonderful additions to the popular mixed bowl in modern decorations.



2460. *Helichrysum*, Sun Mixture.



2725. *Linaria*, Sun Mixture.

2730.  **Scarlet**—Very few flowers are so brilliant in colour. Height 16in. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 1/-.
2735. **Perennial Blue**—Height 30in. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 1/-.

LOBELIA

Every gardener knows the effectiveness of Lobelias, and there are indeed few flowers which have such an intense blue. Most useful for rockeries, edgings and pots. The seed should be carefully sown, as it is almost as fine as dust.

2750.  **Crystal Palace**—Compact. Dark blue with dark foliage. Height 4in. The most popular border variety Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 2/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 4/6.
2755. **Blue Gown**—Clear deep blue. Compact. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 4/6.
2760. **Aubretia Shades**—A fine mixture of delicate Aubretia Shades. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 7/6.
2765. **Sapphire**—A trailing variety, deep blue with a white eye. Very suitable for pots and hanging baskets. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 2/9.

LUNARIA

(*Honesty*)

Grown chiefly on account of its ornamental seed pods, Lunaria is worth growing for this reason alone. When dried, the oval pods shed their husks, leaving a translucent, silvery membrane. The long branches of these decorative pods are most desirable for large, permanent bowls.

2770. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 1/-.

LUPINS

Very few flowers are as easy to grow as these legumes; they have such decorative flowers, and at the same time are so good for the soil in

which they are planted. Being leguminous, the plants introduce nitrogen by means of root bacteria, and for this reason are to be strongly recommended for poor soils. They should be dug into the garden when the flowers are over, but before the plants have dried up.

Perennial Lupins are splendid for the perennial border, and they may be treated as Delphiniums and the crowns split up in the same way after they have become established. Grow at least a small patch of Lupins this year; if in doubt as to variety, do not hesitate about our Floradale Mixture.

ANNUAL VARIETIES :

2780. **Floradale Giant Blue**—Without question this is the largest Lupin in cultivation. Trials show that spikes 2 to 2½ feet in length are easily obtained, and this mass of flowers makes an arresting sight. You will never regret growing this strain; it is the most amazing development in Lupins yet introduced—you will hardly believe such large spikes could be grown. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 2/-; 1 oz. 7/6.

2785. **Floradale Giant Mixture**—A mixture of the above type, including dark blue, sky blue, heliotrope and white. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 1/6; 1 oz. 5/-.

Ordinary annual varieties of Lupins can be supplied in the following colours :—

2799. **Rose.**
2801. **Yellow.**

2805.  **Sun Mixture**—including all the above. Pkt. 6d.; 1 oz. 1/6.

PERENNIAL VARIETIES :

2815. **Howie's Challenge Mixture** :—A strain in which are incorporated the latest colours as they are introduced. Pkt. 1/-.

LYCHNIS

Handsome hardy perennial plants of easy culture. They look splendid massed in border or rockery, and will bloom the first season if sown early.

2825. **Sun Hybrids**—Carmine, crimson, pink and white flowers, somewhat resembling double Gaillardias. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 4/-.

MARIGOLD

It seems as if the Marigold is becoming more and more popular as the years roll on, and certainly the warm orange and yellow hues of this flower create a comforting effect not only in the house, but also in the garden. Its ability to stand up to our summer heat is also a big factor, and you should grow it in difficult corners especially. We would like to mention here that, far from being a summer flower only, the Marigold may safely be planted towards the autumn for winter decoration. Some of the finest blooms we have ever seen were picked in June. Our collection of these popular flowers is most complete, embracing every type, and including all the latest novelties.

2830. **Sunset Giants** : This new Marigold has the three most desirable characteristics of a garden flower—it is showy, fragrant and of exceptional size. The blooms are quite the largest ever known in the whole Marigold group, averaging 5-6 inches across and some of them attaining a size of 7½ inches! But not only are the blooms of such gigantic proportions, they are also produced in great profusion and have a definitely sweet fragrance. The flowers are loosely formed, very fully



2275. *Gazania, Sun Hybrids.*



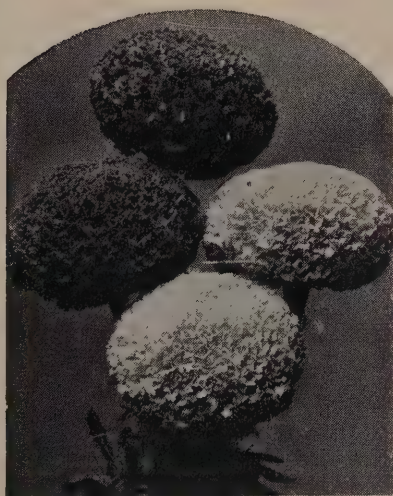
2440. *Helianthus, Sun Mixture.*



2570. *Kaulfussia.*



2620. *Larkspur, Sun Mixture.*



2845. *Marigold, Orange and Lemon.*



2920. *Mignonette, Goliath.*



2530. *Hunneman, Sunlite.*



2833. *Marigold, Guinea Gold.*

centred with broad, heavy petals gracefully overlapping to make a flower even larger than the Dahlia Flowered Zinnia. The plants are exceptionally strong and vigorous, reaching a height of 3½-4 feet, and in exceptional circumstances as high as 6-7 feet. Every gardener should try a packet of this outstanding Marigold, which ranges in colour from deep orange, golden orange, light yellow, lemon yellow to a delightful shade of primrose.

NOTE—The strain comes 60-65 per cent. double and the poorer buds should be discarded to make room for the true type. Pkt. 6d.; ¼ oz. 2/-.

2832. Crown of Gold—The gold medal winner for 1937 in the All-America trials. It is an entirely new type of Marigold resembling the style of the Scabious-flowered Zinnia. The crown or top part of the flower is like a Chrysanthemum in formation with closely interlacing petals surrounded by a collarette of big broad petals of a clear golden orange. The flowers are slightly sweet scented, but, more important, the foliage is entirely free of the usual objectionable Marigold odour. "Crown of Gold" makes a wonderful cut flower. Pkt. 6d.; ¼ oz. 2/-.

AFRICAN TYPES :

2833. Guinea Gold—Having introduced this variety in 1933, we can confidently say that it is the most popular Marigold in cultivation. Our strain remains the best, as it is obtained from the originator, and is consequently carefully pedigreed. The flowers are loose-petaled and resemble carnations. Amazingly prolific and splendid for cutting. This Marigold has won many awards since its introduction. Height 2ft.-2½ft. Pkt. 6d.; ¼ oz. 1/6; 1 oz. 5/-.

2834. Saffron—The yellow counterpart of Guinea Gold, and a Marigold well worth growing. Pkt. 6d.; ¼ oz. 1/6; 1 oz. 5/-.

2835. Prince of Orange—Tall, double, and the finest of the orange

strains. Pkt. 6d.; ¼ oz. 2/6; ½ oz. 4/6.

2840. Lemon Queen—Exactly the same type as the above orange, and a good contrast. Pkt. 6d.; ¼ oz. 2/6; ½ oz. 4/6.

2845. Orange and Lemon Mixed. Pkt. 6d.; ¼ oz. 2/6; ½ oz. 4/6.

FRENCH TYPES :

2870. Dwarf Monarch—Very compact, large double flowers, in a wide range of colours in combinations of orange, bronze, yellow and mahogany. Pkt. 6d.; ¼ oz. 1/-; 1 oz. 3/6.

2875. Royal Scot—Gold and mahogany, in symmetrical stripes which radiate from the centre of the flower. Height 2½ft. Pkt. 6d.; ¼ oz. 1/6; 1 oz. 5/-.

2880. Tagetes or Midget Marigold—Especially for edging or rockery, these dwarf single Marigolds are most effective. Height 6in. Very free flowering. Pkt. 6d.; ¼ oz. 1/6; 1 oz. 5/-.

2882. Harmony—This Marigold is a distinct break from the usual French types. It is quite double, with a fascinating Scabious-flowered appearance. The outer petals are a velvety maroon-brown, guarding a raised centre of tubular, deep orange petals. Pkt. 6d.; ¼ oz. 1/6; 1 oz. 5/-.

MARVEL OF PERU

(Four O'clocks)

This plant is suitable for a hedge or low screen along a fence. The green of the leaves is relieved by a succession of brilliant buds and salver-shaped flowers in a fine range of colours. The flowers have an interesting habit—they open in the late afternoon, remain so all night, and close again next morning.

2890. Sun Mixture. Pkt. 6d.; ¼ oz. 9d.

MATRICARIA

Bushy, erect plants, with finely cut dark green foliage, producing double button-like flowers in gold and white. The blooms are fine for cutting and mix well with more brightly coloured flowers. Height 10in.

2895. Pkt. 6d.; ¼ oz. 2/-.

MATTHIOLA or NIGHT SCENTED STOCK (see STOCKS).

MECONOPSIS BAYLEYI

The famous Blue*Poppy from Thibet. This difficult subject has been given wide publicity overseas, where the beautiful blue of the flower has attracted considerable attention at the various shows. It is, however, extremely difficult to grow, and even more difficult to flower, but we can say that the final result is worth the extra trouble.

2940. Pkt. 1/-.

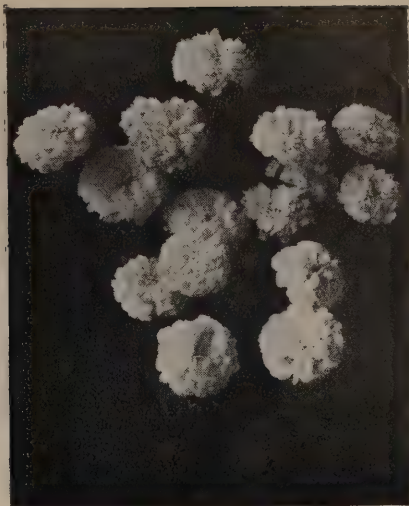
MESEMBRYANTHEMUM

We in South Africa do not need to be told anything about this large family of succulent plants. There are varieties and forms all over the Union. We have, however, selected a mixture of the most easily grown varieties and most suitable colours for those wishing to try these splendid rockery plants from seed. Seeds are supplied in the original pod, which should be broken up before sowing.

2900. Sun Mixture. Pkt. 6d.



2670. *Lavatera, Sunset.*




2895. *Matricaria.*

2905. *Dorothianthus Criniflorum*—This is the famous Bok Bay Vygie or Livingstone Daisy. It is not a true *Mesembryanthemum*, but the flower so closely resembles one that most people think it is, and we therefore include it here. **Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 5/-.**

MIGNONETTE

For planting under windows and in other situations where full benefit can be obtained from the exquisite fragrance of these easily grown flowers, there are few flowers to touch them in popularity. Our special strains are all large flowering and highly perfumed.

2915. *Golden Goliath*—True Gold. **Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 1/-.**

2925.  Sun Mixture—An extra select giant flowering mixture. **Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 9d.; 1 oz. 2/-.**

MIMULUS

(*Monkey Flower*)

This pretty rockery and edging flower is worth growing for the wonderful markings and colourings of its petals.

2929. Pkt. 6d.

MINA LOBATA

This valuable Mexican Climber is not known well enough by the majority of gardeners, but we can honestly say that those who see it growing and in full bloom hasten to grow some themselves when they require a comparatively quick climber. The vine is clothed in large heart-shaped leaves, deeply lobed, and it bears many handsome floral sprays in pairs. The buds are scarlet, and as the blossoms expand they gradually

change from brilliant orange to primrose yellow.

2930. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 2/6.

MOMORDICA

Festooned over a trellis, the long foliage of this climber furnishes an excellent background for the yellow flowers, which are followed by peculiar dangling fruits. These are irregularly furrowed, warty and green when young. As they mature, they turn brilliant yellow, and when ripe they burst open to disclose the pulp spotted with blood-red seeds.


2955. *Balsam Apple*. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 1/-.

MORNING GLORY (see **CONVOLVULOUS** and **IPOMEA**).

MYOSOTIS

(*Forget-me-Not*)

This charming summer flower will grow in any open border, but there is usually some damp and shady spot in every garden where they will flourish and be a joy. The flowers are a clear Wedgwood blue, with tiny yellowish eyes, and are borne in great profusion.

2950.  Alpestris. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 1/-.

NASTURTIIUM

Although considered by many to be a somewhat common subject, *Nasturtiums* cannot be too highly praised as valuable bedding or border flowers. Their great colour range makes them eminently suited to this purpose

quite apart from their ease of growing and length of the flowering period. They should be much more widely used as cut flowers, a bowl of them making a truly elegant and artistic display. The new double hybrid *Nasturtiums* are particularly fine for interior decoration on account of their magnificent perfume and long stems. Their colours too are outstandingly brilliant. We are now able to offer improved strains in all the double varieties. The new dwarfs are most effective for edgings, rockeries and massed bedding.

DOUBLE VARIETIES:

2965.  Glorious Glean Hybrids—

Improved strains of the original hybrids are now available, with the habits more firmly fixed, and the colours more definite. The mixture contains scarlet, gold, orange, salmon, buff, white and several intermediate shades. All have long stems, vigorous growth and fine perfume. **Pkt. 6d.; 1 oz. 1/-.**

3006. *Scarlet Glean*—This addition to the dwarf double *Nasturtiums* is the double form of "Empress of India" and therefore has glistening dark leaves, as well as full double flowers of a very rich deep scarlet. It is sweetly scented, and the contrast presented by the brilliant blooms and the dark green foliage makes it an outstanding rockery or edging subject. **Pkt. 6d.; 1 oz. 1/-.**

2985. *Orange Glean*—A new colour to the *Glean* family, this orange is quite as fine as the original *Golden Glean*. The flowers are very large, uniformly double and profusely free flowering. The colour is a deep glowing golden orange, with a deeper shading at the centre. Semi-dwarf. **Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 2/6.**



2965. *Nasturtium, Glorious Gleam Hybrids.*



3311. *Petunia, Rapture.*

2995. **Golden Gleam**—We were the first to introduce the new double sweet-scented *Nasturtium* "Golden Gleam," which has proved one of the most popular varieties ever introduced. We offer a guaranteed packet of the original variety, and a good big packet at that! Pkt. 6d.; 1 oz. 1/-.

SINGLE VARIETIES, DWARF : Height 12in.

3015. **Chameleon**—Choice mixture of rare colours. Pkt. 6d.; 1 oz. 9d.

3020. **Empress of India**—Dark scarlet, dark leaved. Pkt. 6d.; 1 oz. 9d.

3025. **Sun Mixture**—Presenting a wealth of colour. Pkt. 6d.; 1 oz. 9d.

SINGLE VARIETIES, LILLIPUT : Height 9in.

3035. **Lilliput Hybrids**—Containing a wide range of colour, with many dark-leaved varieties. Pkt. 6d.; 1 oz. 1/-.

SINGLE VARIETIES, TALL or TRAILING :

3050. **Sun Mixture**—Many fine colours, including every type in the wide range available in *Nasturtiums*. Pkt. 6d.; 1 oz. 9d.

NEMESIA

This is such a pretty flower and now so well known that there is hardly need to describe it. Suffice to say that no garden can be without a bed or border of these charming flowers. For mass formation there is nothing to touch a good crop of *Nemesias*, and they flower for many weeks. *Nemesias* should be sown with great care as the seed is small and fluffy, easily lost by careless preparation of the bed and too heavy watering. We have selected only the brightest

separate colours for those wanting a colour scheme. These flowers are, however, best grown as a mixture.

TALL or STRUMOSA : 12in.-15in.

3060. **Blue.** Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 4/6.

3065. **Orange.**

3070. **Cherry Red.**

Each : Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 2/6.

3075. **Sun Mixture**—As fine a mixture as it is possible to produce. All the shades and forms known to this flower are included in our mixture. For massed bedding there is no rival to our strain. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1/3.

COMPACT or NANA : 8in.-10in.

3080. **Blue Gem Improved**—Forget-me-not, blue, very free flowering and an excellent edging. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1/6.

3085. **Sun Mixture**—A similar mixture to the taller variety above, but the plants are 3in.-4in. smaller. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1/3.

NEMOPHILA

This is a spreading type of plant, very suitable for rockeries and banks where the ground is to be covered. The divided leaves of the plants are bright green and hairy, being covered with saucer-shaped blossoms about an inch across.

3090. **Baby Blue Eyes**—Height 5in.-6in. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1/-; 1 oz. 1/6.

NEPETA

(*Catmint*)

A dwarf perennial edging or rockery plant of a fine blue. An old-fashioned but deservedly popular plant.

3095. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 2/6.

NICOTIANA

You will have rare perfume in the garden both morning and evening, as well as fine decoration in the border, if you plant this flowering Tobacco. The flowers are like long horns with fine lobes at the margins. The new hybrids are tall and stately, and contain a fine range of colours. Plant them where the evening breezes will waft the fragrance towards the house. Height 2ft.

3100. **Sun Mixture.** Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 9d.; 1 oz. 2/6.

NIGELLA

Otherwise known as "Love-in-a-mist," owing to its fine feathery foliage and dainty blue blossoms. The delicate ruff of petals forms a rosette in the centre of which is a domed pistil out of which crooked, fantastic stamens project. The whole effect is unique and graceful. The seed does well in almost any soil, and should be sown direct into the bed.

3110. **Miss Jekyl.** Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 9d.; 1 oz. 2/6.

OENOTHERA

(*Evening Primrose*)

Blooming in the twilight makes this attractive yellow flower a good thing to grow in a spot where the late sun lingers. Brilliant yellow flowers often 3in. across are borne in clusters on upright spikes. Height 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

3120. **Lamarckiana.** Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 9d.; 1 oz. 2/-.



2832. *Marigold, Crown o' Gold.*



3110. *Nigella, Miss Jekyl.*

PANSY

If you want the largest and most brilliantly coloured Pansies, you must choose the seed with great care. There are so many inferior strains available that unreliable seed may quite easily contain too large a proportion of such inferior stock. Our list of Pansies is not long, but we give you our assurance that the varieties and mixtures are the finest that can be obtained. The best Pansy seed is naturally expensive, because it takes years to develop perfect strains and keep them stable. If you are looking for something really outstanding, try our special mixtures, and in particular "Challenge Mixture."

You should bear in mind that the first blooms from Giant Pansy plants are likely to be small and inferior. Don't lose heart, however; it may take a week or more before the really large blossoms are produced. Pick them as often as possible, as this will encourage profuse and lengthy flowering.

3130. *Howie's Challenge Mixture* :—

We place this first on our list because it is by far the most important stock of Pansies that we have. Our acquaintance with every notable grower both in Europe and America has enabled us to obtain the finest and most decorative strains grown. We have blended these prize seeds in a mixture which will give you the utmost satisfaction, and should you give the plants obtained from a packet or two of seed just that little extra care, we feel sure you will be amazed at the results. Many of the blooms are beauti-

fully frilled, and the colours are brilliant and true. **Pkt. 1/-;**
1/16th oz. 7/6 (1/16th oz. contains about 2,000 seeds).

3140. The Crown—An enormous strain of Pansies with blooms up to four inches across. The stems are sometimes as thick as a pencil and the leaves are like spinach. A truly monstrous strain and a good prizewinner. **Pkt. 1/-;**
1/16th oz. 5/-.

3150. Madame Perret—Rose, ruby and crimson shades, very large flowers. **Pkt. 6d.; 1/4 oz. 4/-.**

3155. Lake of Thun—Very large, intense blue. **Pkt. 6d.; 1/4 oz. 3/6.**

3160. Cardinal—The most brilliant red. **Pkt. 6d.; 1/4 oz. 3/-.**

3165. Golden Queen—Soft Sulphur yellow, with a large dark blue spot on each petal. **Pkt. 6d.; 1/4 oz. 3/-.**

3170. Orange—Striking shade for bedding. **Pkt. 6d.; 1/4 oz. 3/6.**

3175. Victoria—Dark red, blotched violet. **Pkt. 6d.; 1/4 oz. 3/-.**

3180. Light Blue—A very pretty shade to add to any colour scheme. **Pkt. 6d.; 1/4 oz. 3/-.**

3190. Sun Mixture—A select blend of the above special colours and a few others to make a thoroughly comprehensive mixture. **Pkt. 6d.; 1/4 oz. 2/6; 1/2 oz. 4/3; 1 oz. 7/6.**

PASSIFLORA

(*Passion Flower or Grenadilla*)

This is a fine perennial climber which serves the doubly useful purpose of bearing decorative flowers which give place to fine edible fruit. The vines grow rapidly when well established and are most suitable for summer houses, bowers, etc., where the fruit can hang down.

3200. Edulis. **Pkt. 6d.;**
1/2 oz. 2/6; 1 oz. 5/-.

PENSTEMON

For mass bedding and for the perennial border, this plant will be found to be most satisfactory. Though a perennial, it will bloom readily the first season if sown early. The blooms are borne on long upright spikes somewhat like small Foxgloves, and the tubular flowers are often beautifully spotted in their light-coloured throats.

3210. Sun Mixture—Gloxinia-flowered. **Pkt. 6d.; 1/4 oz. 5/-.**

PETUNIA

What flowers succeed under more unfavourable conditions than Petunias? And what flowers lend themselves to more uses? They are exquisite in massed formation, and the dwarf strains are kaleidoscopic in their shades and tints for the low border or edging. Then there are trailing or balcony varieties which are most effective on sloping banks and rockeries. For drought-resistant qualities there is not another plant that we can think of which will go on blooming month after month with the minimum of water. They should be well started in such a position and then may quite safely be left to themselves.

There are now so many exquisite colours and formations among the frilled varieties that endless delight can be obtained by growing them. As all the seed of the more ex-



2836. *Marigold, Sunset Giants*

pensive ones is hand-fertilised, it naturally costs a great deal to produce and, though you therefore get very little in some cases for your money, the quality is of the very highest. Should the first flowers *from these choice strains not be very good, discard them as they appear, you will find the subsequent blooms magnificent. To get the best results from Petunia seeds, we give the following hints: Use only very finely sifted soil in boxes or tins. Tramp it well down and soak thoroughly. Only then sow the seeds very thinly on the surface. Instead of covering with soil, sprinkle powdered charcoal over the seeds. This will counteract any "damping off," which quite often kills whole tins of Petunias. It should not be necessary to water the seed again until it has germinated, provided the tins are not exposed. When and if you do, however, see that only a very fine sprinkler is used. Plants should be pricked off when a few inches high, and finally planted out when about 6-8 inches. For bushy plants pick out the centres when they have a firm stand.

HOWIE'S CHALLENGE COLLECTIONS OF PETUNIAS:

Many will not hitherto have realised what magnificent colourings there are in these flowers. In order to encourage the growing of more Petunias we have made up a really comprehensive collection which

embraces every type of Petunia grown. Reference to the section devoted to Petunias further on in this book will give you the individual colours and descriptions of the packets included in this collection. At the price for which we are offering this collection no finer value could be obtained, and if you grow nothing else in your garden, you will at least have a wonderful show of colour which will last for many months.

3220. Collection A—comprises three packets valued at 1/- each and one special mixed packet, all for 2/6.

3222. Collection B—comprises seven packets valued at 1/- each and one special mixed packet, all for 5/-.

SINGLE PLAIN-EDGED COMPACTA: Height 1 foot. Very suitable for bedding and rockeries.

3230. Admiral—Rich violet blue with waved flowers on compact plants. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 6/-.

3260. Rosy Morn Improved—This is the most popular pink Petunia, and one which never fails to make a brilliant show. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 4/6.

3235. Rose of Heaven—Fine deep rose. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 5/6.

3245. Sun Mixture—This is a specially compiled mixture, which we guarantee to contain no predominance of any one colour. It will be found especially suitable for rockery and border. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 2/6; 1 oz. 9/-.

SINGLE PLAIN-EDGED TALL: Height 1½ft.-2ft.

3252. General Dods—Brilliant blood red. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 3/-.

3255. Pink Glory—Enormous blooms of an exquisite soft pink with a white throat. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 5/-.



3210. *Penstemon, Sun Mixture.*

3265. Blue Shades Special Mixture—Our own compilation of only the best blue shades in cultivation. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 4/-.

3270. Sun Mixture—A fine selection of colours in this type of Petunia. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 3/-; 1 oz. 11/-.

SINGLE BALCONY or TRAILING: Very suitable for sloping banks, rockeries, etc.

3275. Black Prince—Deep velvety red. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 6/-.

3280. Coppery Rose—Rich new colour. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 6/-.

3285. Cornflower Blue—Rich blue. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 6/-.

3290. Sun Mixture Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 5/-.

EXTRA DWARF SINGLE COMPACT: Height 6in.-9in. Specially developed for the rockery and edging. The plants form round balls of blossoms, so profusely are the blooms borne on the neat plants.

3300. Martha Washington—Frilled and waved blooms of a new type. The plants are smothered in two-inch blooms. The colour is remarkable. The frilled portion is a beautiful bluish pink and the centre is strongly veined a rich wine red deepening in the throat, which is large, to a dark violet. The whole flower forms a striking contrast in colours, not unlike a Pelargonium. Pkt. 6d.; 1/16th oz. 10/-.

3305. Pink Gem—Beautiful rose pink self, forming plants about 6in. high and 8in. across, literally smothered in blooms. One plant can have as many as 25-30 flowers open at one time. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 5/-.

3309. Sun Mixture Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 4/-.

GRANDIFLORA SINGLE-FRINGED: This class of Petunias represents the development that can take place as a



3245. *Petunia, Sun Mixture.*



3510. *Iceland Poppy, Sun Mixture.*

result of the plant breeder's skill. These Petunias are all magnificent specimens and make fine pot plants, besides bedding and border subjects.

- 3310. Dainty Lady**—Not for many years has an entirely new colour in Petunias been introduced, but we are now able to present a distinct new line in the Petunia colour cycle—delicate golden yellow. It is to the best of our knowledge the first really yellow Petunia. The plants are neat, compact, semi-dwarf and free flowering. The blooms are a delicately fringed light golden yellow. (Seed is strictly limited.)
Pkt. 1/-.

- 3311. Rapture**—Enormous fringed and ruffled blooms of remarkable colouring. Brilliant rose-pink, deepening in the centre to bright carmine-rose. A heavy veining of deeper carmine-rose lends additional charm and richness to the flower, while the golden-yellow veined amber throat affords striking contrast. A most desirable variety.
Pkt. 1/-.

- 3315. Marine**—Deep violet. Pkt. 1/-.

- 3325. Howies Challenge Mixture** :—Containing a mixture of strains and colours in this type, from many sources, which ensures as perfect a mixture as it is possible to obtain. Pkt. 1/-; 1/32nd oz. 10/-.

GIANT DOUBLE RUFFLED AND FRINGED : This is really a show strain of these magnificent fully double Petunias. The seed is unbelievably expensive to produce, being carefully hand fertilised, and each plant is carefully nursed for seed production. The blooms themselves often measure 5in.-6in. across, and they are available in exquisite colours. Our strain is 90-100 per cent. true from seed, and we can definitely

state that no finer strain is obtainable.

- 3355. Howies Challenge Mixture** :—This strain should be tried by all enthusiasts. It will be found an excellent variety for show purposes. Pkt. 1/-.

PHLOX

By selection and breeding, modern Phlox Drummondii has become more regular and compact in habit; the blossoms have become larger and better in shape and the clusters have become more dense and symmetrical. To-day the plants bear many broad clusters of large fine-petaled flowers. For variety and combinations of bright fresh colourings they are unequalled and they flower over a long period. Excellent for rockery, edging and bedding.

- 3365. Crimson.**

- 3370. Yellow.**

- 3375. Lilac.**

- 3380. Rose.**

Each : Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 2/-; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 3/6.

- 3390. Sun Mixture**—This is an especially fine mixture from a pedigreed strain which we are proud to be able to offer. Height 9in.-12in. Pkt. 6d., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 2/6.

- 3395. Star Phlox.** Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 1/6; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 2/9.

- 3400. Dwarf Rockery Mixture**—A very choice mixture of a dwarf strain for edging and rockery. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 3/6.

- 3410. Perennial or Decussata**—A selection of seed from the newest named varieties of Perennial Phlox. These should be tried by any gardener wanting a choice selection of plants for the perennial border. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 4/6.

PHYSALIS

(Chinese Lantern)

This perennial is easily grown from seed, and is a useful member for the border. The unique lantern-like pods are usually borne the second year, when they make most effective decoration.

- 3420. Francheti.** Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 2/-.

PHYSOSTEGIA

From the spreading roots of this plant rise many erect, slender, wand-like stems decorated with narrow, pointed leaves. Terminally they carry tapering floral spikes 6in.-8in. long, bearing rows of small tubular blossoms set on four sides of the stem. The individual florets slightly resemble miniature Snapdragons and are a delightful shade of rosy lilac. They are delightful for cutting.

- 3430.** Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 3/-.

PLATYCODON

(Chinese Bellflower)

This is a startling novelty, and one which flowers about 2½ months after sowing. The plants are not high, but produce a large quantity of large, darkly veined, star-shaped flowers, in blue, white and sometimes variegated shades. Well worth trying out.

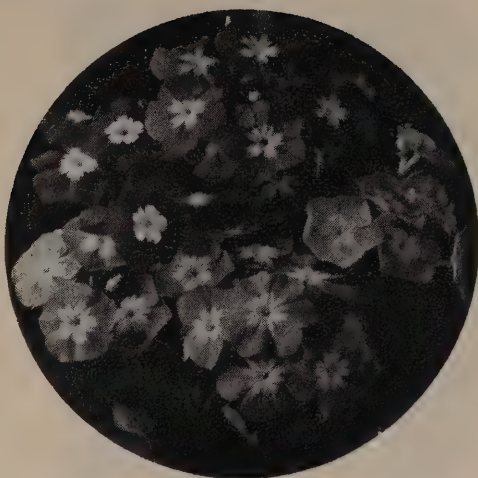
- 3440.** Pkt. 6d.

POLYANTHUS

The Polyanthus Primrose is very little grown in Africa, but if a suitably shady spot is avail-



3075. *Nemesis, Sun Tall Mixture.*



3390. *Phlox, Sun Mixture.*

able this flower makes a wonderful show. It should be treated like the Cineraria.

3445. *Sun Mixture.* Pkt. 6d.

POPPY—ICELAND

During the last few years Poppies have become almost the most widely grown plants in the garden, especially the Iceland Poppies. A great deal of this popularity is due to the ease with which the plants are grown from seed, but in a large measure the wonderful colours are responsible.

Our strains of Iceland Poppies are particularly selected from among the many now available as being the best suited to South African conditions, and we feel confident that complete satisfaction will be obtained from them. We have made a great speciality of these popular flowers, and know just where to obtain the best seed.

ICELAND OR NUDICAULF VARIETIES: While these are perennials in the true sense of the word, they are best treated as annuals, and resown every season. They come into bloom about five months after sowing. For best results do not crowd the plants, but give them plenty of space. In transplanting be most careful of the long tap-root.

(N.B.—We have discarded many varieties which we have found to be useless in this country.)

3450. *Howie's Challenge Mixture* :—We are obliged to put this specially compiled mixture first on

our list, as there is really no other place for it. The mixture is composed of such fine strains that we feel confident that you need plant no others. Every colour worth growing is included, and the range comprises deep and light orange, dark and pale yellow, cream, white, and all the exquisite shades of pink and red. This is a mixture of which we have sold many thousands of packets, and each season we add any new and striking variety which we feel is worthy of being included. You may sow this mixture with the greatest confidence. Pkt. 1/-;

$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 4/-; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 7/6; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 15/-.

3470. *Orange King*—Deep tangerine orange, enormous flowers, long, strong stems. The finest self-coloured Iceland Poppy yet produced. Pkt. 1/-; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 9/-.

3480. *Gartref Hybrids*—This is a new development in Iceland Poppies, and consists of every shade obtainable in this flower, but each petal is edged with a darker border in a manner difficult to describe in words. The flower when open has the effect of picot edging, and is a worthy subject for all gardeners. The size of blooms is being increased by special selection, and the colours are being confined to the best shades only. We are very proud of this strain, which we introduced in 1933, and which we find is exceedingly popular among our most particular customers. Pkt.

1/-; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 10/-.

3490. *Coonara Pinks*—The original Australian stock of pink and red shades only. This mixture of ours is being constantly improved by selection, and we offer it as containing only the finest colours in its type. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 10/-.

3500. *Orange and Gold*—A mixture of these two popular colours only. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 7/6.

3510. *Sun Mixture*—We have used as a basis for this mixture a special large flowering strain which includes a fine colour range. We have added a generous

measure of all the above special and expensive varieties, so that at the price it represents as fine a mixture as it is possible to obtain. Pkt. 6d.;

$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 3/9; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 7/-.

POPPY—VARIOUS

ANNUAL VARIETIES: These Poppies are of the annual type and we would like to emphasise here that many of them make excellent cut flowers if picked in the bud and allowed to open quite undisturbed in their vases.

3520. *Sun Hybrids*—This entirely new strain of single Shirley Poppies represents something quite outstanding and unique in easily grown summer plants. The colours are amazingly bright and include deep blood red, light salmons, pinks of all shades, many with vivid white borders, and others of white with vivid red and pink borders. We do not know of any other flower which can give such a brilliant show as these Poppies. The colours are simply dazzlingly bright. The blooms are enormous, often reaching 4in.-5in. across, and the plants are 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.-3ft. high, literally covered with blooms and buds. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 9d.;

1 oz. 2/6.

3525. *Double Shirley Mixed*. Very decorative. Pkt. 6d.;

$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 9d.; 1 oz. 2/6.

3530. *Cavalcade*—A Double Shirley resembling a huge double Begonia. Magnificent salmon pink. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1/6.

3560. *Flanders Poppy*—The genuine variety of immortal associations. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 9d.

POPPY—PERENNIAL

3540. *Oriental Scarlet*—These tall decorative Poppies are a great favourite where a striking effect is desired. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1/3.

3545. *Oriental Mixed*. Pkt. 6d.;

$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1/6.



3130. *Pansy, Challenge Mixture.*



3530. *Shirley Poppy, Cavalcade.*

3555. **Glaucum or Tulip Poppy**—The well-known horned Poppy. Most prolific and fine for cutting
Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 9d.

PORTULACA

For our hot summer, no flower does quite so well for bordering or massed effect as the double and single Portulacas. These plants are easy to grow, but care should be taken when germinating, as the seed is so fine, it is easily washed out, and poor germination is blamed. Our mixtures are specially selected and contain a fine variety of colours. Height 6in.-8in.

3570. **Sun Mixture Single.**
Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 1/3; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 2/6;
1 oz. 4/6.

3575. **Double Mixed.** Pkt. 6d.;
 $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 4/-; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 7/6.

POTENTILLA

This trailing plant is similar in habit and foliage to the strawberry, and makes an excellent addition to the hardy border and rock garden. The upright branching stems carry a quantity of fine-petaled disc-like flowers.

3585. **Roxana**—Brilliant salmon, dark veins. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 5/-.

PRIMULA

Certain varieties of this plant are tender and can only be grown in a greenhouse or conservatory. Others are fairly hardy and may be grown out of doors in a shady and damp spot. There is no hard and fast rule in this respect, and we can only suggest trying out these fine plants in your garden

and testing practically whether they will do or not.

3595. **Various Mixed.**

Pkt. 1/-.

3597. **Primrose**—The common English yellow Primrose.

Pkt. 6d.;

PYRETHRUM

A cousin of the Chrysanthemum, the Pyrethrums are seldom grown in this country, although they are fine for cutting and decorating and easily grown. The foliage variety is also especially suitable for an edging and its bright golden leaves are most striking.

3600. **Aureum or Golden Feather**—The leaves have a pungent scent, and are practically insect proof. Very fine edging. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 9d.

3605. **Sun Mixture**—Of double and single varieties in a splendid range of colours. Pkt. 6d.;
 $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 2/6.

RANUNCULUS

Our remarks under the heading of Anemones can be repeated here, as the strain of Ranunculus seed which we offer is produced under identical conditions. Kindly refer to Anemone.

3615. **Sun Mixture**—Comprising double and single varieties in all colours and forms. The kaleidoscopic effect of a bed of these flowers grown from seed must be seen to be believed. Easily grown and flowered the first season from seed. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 5/-.

REHMANNIA

An herbaceous perennial for greenhouse culture. Erect habit, 2ft.-3ft. in height, flowers 3in. in diameter, rosy purple.

Flowers approximately nine months from sowing.

3620.

Pkt. 1/-.

RHODANTHE

One of the most charming and graceful of the "everlasting" types of flowers. The flowers look like drooping bells until they are fully expanded, when the outer petals form broad starry discs exposing golden centres. They make very fine permanent decorations if dried slowly.

3630. **White.**

3631. **Pink.**

Each: Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 9d.

RICINUS

(*Castor Oil Beans*)

Very decorative and hardy plants, growing up to 10ft. in height and useful for blocking up odd corners.

3640. **Sun Mixture.** Pkt. 6d.;
1 oz. 1/-.

ROCKERY COLLECTIONS

A rock garden is becoming such a feature of modern horticulture, that we have included in various places throughout the Book of Beauty under the headings to which they belong, many choice items for rock work. Some are annuals, others perennials, but all are selected for their brightness and suitability. Perhaps there have been too many for you to select from, so we have made up special mixed packets of the more outstanding varieties, and we offer them in three sizes: 6d.; 1/- and 2/6 each.



3355. *Petunia, Giant Double.*



3375. *Portulaca, Double.*


ROMNEYA

This is otherwise known as the California Tree Poppy, and the plants are tall and branching with frond-like silvery leaves. The beautiful fragrant, cup-shaped flowers, 4in.-5in. across are borne on strong stems. They are pure white, gracefully fluted around a central yellow tuft. Seed takes 3-9 months to germinate, but the plants are well worth waiting for.

3650. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 2/6.

RUDBECKIA

The brown cone-shaped centres of these flowers, around which the bright golden yellow petals are arranged, makes them outstanding as cut flowers, and striking in the garden. They are perennials, and therefore deserve a place in the perennial border.

3660.  **Annandale Star**—A perfect long-stemmed flower for cutting. The flowers have dark brown central discs surrounded by shining mahogany zones on petals of deep orange. Plants reach a height of three feet and need quite 18 inches-2 feet each way. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 2/-; 1 oz. 7/6.

3665. **My Joy**—A new variety, orange-yellow in colour with a dark cone, and a fine plant for a position where a tall, decorative effect is needed. Excellent for cutting. Pkt. 6d., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 1/9; 1 oz. 6/6.

SALPIGLOSSIS

For delicate grace, richness of colouring and velvety texture, the Salpiglossis has practically no equal. The gold veining of their deep throats is often pro-

nounced and adds greatly to the beauty of these flowers. The plants are easy to raise from seed, but are somewhat tender, and they should accordingly be given some care. Once established, they flower over a long period and make as handsome cut flowers as one could wish.

3680.  **Sun Mixture**—A splendid colour range, including blue and gold, brown and gold, velvety red, purple and gold, rose and gold, and a deep velvety violet. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 1/6; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 2/6.

DWARF STRAIN :


3679. **Sun Mixture** — Plants 12in. high with enormous blooms. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 2/6.

SALVIA

The Scarlet Salvia or Sage maintains an unrivalled position for a dazzling hedge or massed border. The dense dark green foliage forms a fine background for the vivid scarlet flower spikes, and set in a bright green lawn, the effect is magnificent. The blue varieties are less showy, but for cut flowers to arrange in large mixed bowls, they are most desirable.

Although Salvias are really perennials, it is better to treat them as annuals, owing to their habit of becoming rather straggly the second season.

3690. **Harbinger**—The earliest scarlet Salvia, rather dwarf and compact, but covered with blossoms. Very fine edging and border variety. Height 15in.-16in. Pkt. 6d., $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 5/-.

3695.  **Fireball**—A very free blooming variety, with long dazzling scarlet spikes. Height 12in.-14in. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 2/-.

3705. **Farinacea (p)**—A fine blue border variety with long spikes covered with purple-blue flowers. Height 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 2/-.

3706. **Salmon Rose**—A new pink Salvia which is proving a nice change from the usual bright reds. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 3/6.

SANVITALIA

(Creeping Zinnia)

An annual or dwarf, compact growth, useful in masses in beds and edges of borders. A good cut flower. Showy, bright yellow flowers.

3720. **Double.** Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 1/6.
3725. **Single.** Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 1/-.

SAPONARIA

This is an attractive edging plant and a good filler in the rockery. The dense foliage is bright green and the blossoms a gay rosy white.

3730. **Double (p).** Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 1/6.

SCABIOUS

(Pin Cushion Flower)

Of late years there has been a great improvement made in both the size of the blossoms and in the colour range of this popular flower. It now ranks as one of the finest cut flowers available to the gardener, and in the choicer mixture the results are truly amazing. For decoration there are few flowers which arrange more easily or which look so well in company with other flowers. A good line for cut-flower growers.



3780. *Schizanthus, Sunset Hybrids.*



5740. *Tritoma, Sun Hybrids.*

The majority of gardeners do not seem to realise how important it is to replace the soil elements which promote plant growth, and which are used up every time anything is grown in a particular piece of ground. You simply cannot go on planting flowers or vegetables time and time again in the same soil, and expect good results. Nowadays, when stable manure is so difficult to obtain, the best method of overcoming the difficulty is to use a good quality of artificial plant food. Prices and details are given under this heading in sundries section at the back of this book.

Do not forget—a plant well nourished is just as likely to resist disease as a human being.



3520. *Shirley Poppy, Sun Hybrids.*



3695. *Salvia, Fireball.*



3570. *Portulaca, Single.*



3740. *Scabious, Blue Cockade.*

ANNUAL VARIETIES :

3740. Blue Cockade—A deep azure blue of a shade difficult to find in other flowers. The blooms themselves are exceptionally conical and make a charming picture. **Pkt. 6d.; ¼ oz. 1/6; ½ oz. 2/6.**

3746. Salmon Beauty — This new salmon-coloured scabious has taken 12 years of breeding to perfect it. It has very large flowers and makes an excellent cut flower. **Pkt. 6d.; ¼ oz. 3/-.**

3750. Sun Mixture of Giant Hybrids. A strain which is being constantly improved by the addition of larger and more beautiful plants. By being kept thoroughly up to date, this mixture will always give complete satisfaction. **Pkt. 6d.; ¼ oz. 1/6; ½ oz. 2/6.**

PERENNIAL VARIETIES or CAUCASICA :

3770. Sun Mixture of Giant "Isaac House" Hybrids. This mixture contains a colour range of blooms from lavender, crimson, purple, dark blue to a light lilac. The size of these blooms is enormous, and they have exceptionally long and strong stems for cutting. All growers of this mixture have expressed nothing but praise for the finely fringed and ruffled blooms. **Pkt. 6d.; ¼ oz. 5/-.**

SCHIZANTHUS

(*Poor Man's Orchid*)

Myriads of dainty blossoms like miniature butterflies or tiny orchids crowd almost every inch of these feathery plants. In the border, or for pot culture, they make one of the most satisfactory plants to grow. The seed germinates readily and blossoms appear quite soon after sowing. They are fine for picking and arranging in the small nosegays which are so fashionable.

3780. Sunset Hybrid Mixture—Bright red and carmine shades with delicate gold markings. Quite the finest type in existence, and amazingly floriferous. **Pkt. 6d.; ¼ oz. 2/6.**

SHASTA DAISY (see CHRYSANTHEMUM).

SIDALCEA

Erect plants with mallow-like flowers, suitable for back-grounds. Height 2ft.-3ft.

3790. Hybrid Mixture—Shades of rose, carmine and red. **Pkt. 6d.; ¼ oz. 1/6.**

STATICE

(*Sea Lavender*)

These everlasting-like flowers are most useful for dry and exposed parts of the garden, and in wind-swept coastal gardens they are particularly useful. All the varieties are exceedingly fine for cutting, as the sprays make an excellent filler in mixed bowls.

PERENNIAL: The seed of some of the perennial varieties is very difficult to germinate, and patience is required when trying them.

3800. Bonduelli—Bright yellow. **Pkt. 6d.; 1 oz. 1/6.**

3810. Caspia—Pyramidal in habit, graceful lavender blue. Height 2½ft. **Pkt. 6d.; ¼ oz. 2/6.**

3815. Latifolia—Fine deep blue. Very robust and large, tough leaves. **Pkt. 6d.; ¼ oz. 2/3.**

3825. Suworowii—A bright rose variety from Russia. Height 30in. **Pkt. 6d.; ¼ oz. 1/6.**

ANNUAL: This type forms a low rosette of leaves from which rise several stiff angular stalks bearing dense groups of blossoms. Fine for cutting.

3835. Deep Blue.

3840. Rose.

3845. Yellow.

Each: Pkt. 6d.; 1 oz. 1/6.

3850. Sun Mixture—A fine blend of all the most vivid and attractive colours. **Pkt. 6d.; 1 oz. 1/6.**

STOCKS

No flower is a rival to the old-fashioned Stock or Gilliflower in popular fancy. Strains have now been developed which contain such a fine assortment of beautiful shades, that many people confine their best beds to Stocks, because they make such a fine show and are so delightful for cutting. Their perfume alone is worth all the trouble in growing them.

Only single-flowered Stocks bear seeds, so no double strain can be produced without a small percentage of singles. Our strains are, however, as near perfect as the modern plant breeder can produce them. We therefore give a special selection of separate colours in these strains. These colours have been found the best after trying all the available shades from many sources. Certain customers who have compared ours with others obtained from various celebrated overseas firms were kind enough to admit that they could not obtain better results than from our seed, and they now sow our Stocks exclusively.

Remember, Stocks do not like "wet feet," so choose a well-drained bed for them, and also see that the position is sunny.




3660. *Rudbeckia*, Annandale Star.



8185. *Ranunculus*, Challenge Mixture.

MAMMOTH WINTER FLOWERING BEAUTY OF NICE: This is the most popular Stock for general use, and it forms a plant pyramidal in shape, well branched, and approximately 18in.-24in. high. A very fine bedding variety.


3869. *American Beauty*—Deep rose pink.
3867. *Canary Yellow*—Fine yellow.
3873. *Crimson King*—Crimson.
3875. *Summer Night*—Deep blue.
3877. *Beauty of Nice*—Flesh pink.
3879. *Lloyd George*—Blood red.
3881. *Belle of Naples*—Old rose.
3887. *M. Rivoire*—White.
3885. *Salmon King*—Salmon rose.
3889. *Special Collection* of one each of the above 9 varieties for 4/-.
Each: Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 3/6; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 6/6; 1 oz. 12/6.

3895.  **Sun Mixture**—Containing a balanced mixture of the above 12 colours. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 3/-; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 5/-; 1 oz. 10/-.


SUPER GIANT IMPERIAL: We have pleasure in introducing a new strain of Stocks this year known as the Super Giant Imperial. This is a great improvement over the ordinary strain of Giant Imperial, and it grows most vigorously. The plants are from 3ft. high, and each plant produces from 12-15 huge flower spikes. It is necessary, therefore, to feed them well and give them plenty of room. Individual florets are as much as 2 inches across, and there will be as many as 40 florets open at one time when the plants are in full bloom.

3884. *Dark Blue*.
3883. *Roselight*—Light rose pink.
3882. *Rose Charm*—Rich deep rose.
Each: Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 7/6.

GIANT WINTER IMPERIAL: The tallest strain, approximately 2½ft.-3ft. Very branching in habit with long flower spikes. Very large percentage of doubles. This strain is an improved type of "Bismarck" Stock.

3900. *Antique Copper*—Rich coppery red.
3905. *Elks Pride*—Royal purple.
3906. *Lavender*.
3909. *Rose*.
Each: Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 4/-; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 7/6; 1 oz. 14/-.
3915.  **Sun Mixture**—Specially blended from the above separate colours with a few more dark shades added to give more balance. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 3/6; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 6/6; 1 oz. 12/-.

SUNSTRAIN GIANTS: An entirely new group of Stocks having the branching habit of the Bismarck, with mammoth flowers on longer stems. Very branching, but when planted closely they make one long spike of enormous flowers tightly packed around the stem. When given plenty of room they will make a beautiful plant of branching habit, about 3 feet high with branches 2 feet long. All growers should try this wonderful strain of ours.

3860. *The Red Woods*—Blood red.
3862. *Pacific*—Blue.
3864. *Santa Barbara*—Chamois pink.
3866. *Tahoe*—Lavender.
3868. *Monterey*—Pink.
3870. *Yosemite*—Rose.
3872. *Santa Maria*—White.
3874. *Golden Gate*—Yellow.
3876. *Special Collection* of one each of the above 8 varieties for 3/6.
Each: Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 5/-.
3880.  **Sun Mixture**. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 4/-; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 7/6; 1 oz. 15/-.

3920. *Howies Challenge Mixture* :—We think everyone must agree that this represents the ideal in so far as Stocks are concerned. The colours in the mixture, together with the type of bloom, speak for themselves, and we can only urge you to grow this mixture. Nothing better is produced anywhere, regardless of cost. Pkt. 1/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 7/6.

3925. *Brompton*, or Perennial Stock, is a fine subject for the perennial border. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 4/6.
3927. *Matthiola* or Night-Scented Stock—An exquisitely perfumed perennial, most desirable for planting where the scent can reach the house. Pkt. 6d.

STEVIA

A white flower of fine mixing qualities for arranging with other flowers. Fairly scented. Flowers quite promptly after sowing.

3855. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 2/-.

STREPTOCARPUS

This greenhouse subject may also be grown out of doors in a very shady, damp and sheltered spot.

3856. Pkt. 1/-.

SWEETPEAS

No other Autumn flower, with the exception of Stocks, is so popular among all gardeners as this delightful subject. We have specialised in high-grade Sweet Pea seed for many years, and therefore know just where to obtain a quality which will give superlative results. Our sales of these seeds are ample proof of the satisfaction they definitely give, and each year we seem to distribute more and yet more packets of seed.



3680. *Salpiglossis, Sun Mixture.*




5700. *Sweet William, Sun Mixture.*

In both Winter and Summer flowering varieties, there are literally hundreds of named varieties, and it would be useless as well as wasteful to list all of them. We have, therefore, selected a full range of colours in both Winter and Summer types, which incorporate those names acclaimed by Sweet Pea Societies as being the best all-round Sweet Peas in cultivation. As usual, our list of novelties in both Winter and Summer varieties is not only comprehensive, but includes names only just introduced, and we have again selected only those varieties of outstanding characteristics.

Sweet Peas are relatively hardy. The Winter flowering type may be planted up to late Autumn, and the Summer flowering type up to early Spring. They do best in well-fertilised soil, and when once established they need considerable watering in hot weather. As soon as the vines are four inches tall they need support if the best results are to be obtained. It is also of great importance to give the plants plenty of room—they should never be less than six inches apart. Deep trenching, when preparing the soil for Sweet Peas, is one of the secrets of success, as the roots travel deeply in search of plant foods.

GENERAL LIST OF WINTER FLOWERING VARIETIES

Amended and brought up to date for 1939 :

- 5001. *Cascade*—Finest long-stemmed White.
- 5003. *Crusader*—Giant Deep Maroon.
- 5005. *Flash*—Extra Large Lavender.
- 5007. *Giant Lilac*—Giant Light Lilac.
- 5009. *Giant Venus*—Giant White edged Deep Pink.
- 5024. *Glitters*—Orange Cerise.
- 5011. *Indian Girl*—Large Deep Orange.
- 5010. *Bridesmaid*—Light Silvery Pink.
- 5012. *Mother Machree*—Beautiful Coral Rose.
- 5002. *Mrs. Herbert Hoover*—Bright Blue.
- 5017. *Navy Blue*—Long-stemmed Deep Blue.
- 5019. *Saint Nicholas*—Bright Red, long-stemmed.
- 5014. *Shirley Temple*—Rose Pink.
- 5020. *Vulcan*—Vivid Scarlet.
- 5021. *Xmas Gem*—Large Pink and White Bicolor.
- 5030. *Special Collection* of one each of the above 15 varieties for 6/6, or any 6 for 2/6.
Each Colour: Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1/3; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 2/6; 1 oz. 4/6.
- 5046.  *Sun Mixture*—This mixture is composed of an equal proportion of each of the above special colours, and we feel confident that no finer selection can be obtained for the price. There are no feeble shades or small types.
Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1/-; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 2/-; 1 oz. 4/-.
- 5048. *Howie's Challenge Mixture* :—In accordance with our other "Challenge Mixtures," we have only included the choicest self colours from the above list, with no similar or weak colours, and in addition we have added a proportion of our current novelties.
Pkt. 1/-; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 2/-; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 3/6.

SUMMER FLOWERING SWEET PEAS :

(Note : Summer flowering Sweet Peas should be sown in the Cape and coastal regions between May and September, and in the Transvaal, Rhodesia and other high regions from August until November.)

GENERAL LIST OF SUMMER FLOWERING VARIETIES: This list contains 15 of the 24 varieties of Summer Flowering Sweet Peas, which were especially chosen by the Royal Horticultural Society for general garden decoration from among the many hundreds of named varieties now in cultivation. No higher recommendation can be made, as the selection was made after the Society's Sweet Pea Trials.

- 5500. *Admiral*—Violet-blue.
- 5502. *Ambition*—Deep lavender.
- 5504. *Amethyst*—Blue.
- 5506. *Beaull*—Pale blush cerise.
- 5508. *Black Diamond*—Deep maroon.
- 5510. *Charming*—Cerise.
- 5512. *Flamingo*—Scarlet-cerise.
- 5514. *Gleneagles*—Light blue.
- 5516. *International*—Rosy mauve.
- 5518. *Ivory Picture*—Cream.
- 5520. *Pinkie*—Deep pink.
- 5522. *Sextet Queen*—White.
- 5524. *Sybil Henshaw*—Crimson.
- 5526. *Welcome*—Scarlet.
- 5528. *Youth* — Pink-edged, white ground.
Each: Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1/-; 1 oz. 3/-.
- 5530. *Special Collection* of any six of your own choice for 2/6.
- 5532. *Special Collection* of any twelve of your own choice for 5/-.
- 5534. *Special Collection* of the whole fifteen varieties for 6/-.
- 5536.  *Sun Mixture*—This mixture is composed of an equal proportion of the above special colours, and we feel confident that, as in the case of our mixture of Winter Flowering varieties, no finer selection can be obtained at the price.
Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1/-; 1 oz. 3/-.
- 5538. *Howie's Challenge Mixture* :—Formulated on the same principle as all our other "Challenge Mixtures," this contains extra choice seed in selected colours. Pkt. 1/-; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 2/-; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 3/6.



5800. *Verbena, Spectrum Red.*



6170. *Zinnia, Scabious Flowered.*

5540. Fantasy Mixture—This mixture of Sweet Peas is something quite novel. Every flower in the mixture is beautifully veined and watered, but the backs of the standards are self-coloured. **Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 2/6.**

SWEET SULTAN (see CENTAUREA).

SWEET WILLIAM


These plants do not seem to be grown very often nowadays probably on account of the lengthy time taken for them to flower. They are, however, fine subjects for the perennial border or for cool and damp places. Their clusters of small, Dianthus-like flowers are perfumed and are excellent for arrangement indoors.

5700.  Sun Mixture — Annual flowering. **Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 1/-.**

TAGETES (see MARIGOLD).

THALICTRUM

A perennial plant more generally known as "Meadow Rue." It grows to a height of 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft.-4ft., has rose and white flowers, and very pretty fern-like leaves.

5710.  Dipterocarpum. **Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 2/6.**

THUNBERGIA

(Black-eyed Susan)

This ornamental creeper will climb as well as twine if offered support. It is decorated by an abundance of fine triangular leaves, and produces quantities of tubular flowers with broad expanded overlapping lobes, about 1in.


across. The blossoms vary from white through buff to a deep orange, and are set off by a solid black centre. Very suitable for sunny spots in damp soil, and one of the most striking climbers.

5720.  Alata. **Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 1/3.**

TITHONIA


(Mexican Sunflower)

The flowers of this tall Summer Annual are the most brilliant orange that can be imagined. They are produced on long stems on plants which reach a height of anything up to eight and ten feet. As easily grown as Zinnias, these Tithonias make one of the most brilliant shows in the garden, and no better backgrounds are formed by any other plant. The foliage is most effective when arranged with the flowers

5730.  Speciosa. **Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 1/6.**


TRITOMA

More commonly known as "Red Hot Poker," this perennial tuberous plant is ideal for a marsh wet spot in the garden. Planted near the overflow from a water-garden, it will do best, or in any other moist situation. The long stems with their brilliant plume of scarlet and orange tubular florets are most effective in decorations.

5740.  Hybrids. **Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 2/6.**


TUNICA

A fine dwarf rockery perennial, six inches high. A good subject to add to any collection.

5745.  Rose. **Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 9d.**

URSINIA


This is another of the Cape indigenous flowers which has been hybridised overseas, until it is now a regular garden variety. The new hybrids are excellent for the rockery or other dryish spot, and they make excellent edgings. The flowers are daisy-like in form, and are carried on fairly long stems. When a bed of these plants is in full bloom, a more brilliant picture is hard to imagine, the orange, yellow and apricot blooms blending perfectly with the green foliage.

5750.  Sun Hybrid Mixture—Height 12in.-15in. **Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 3/-.**

VALERIANA

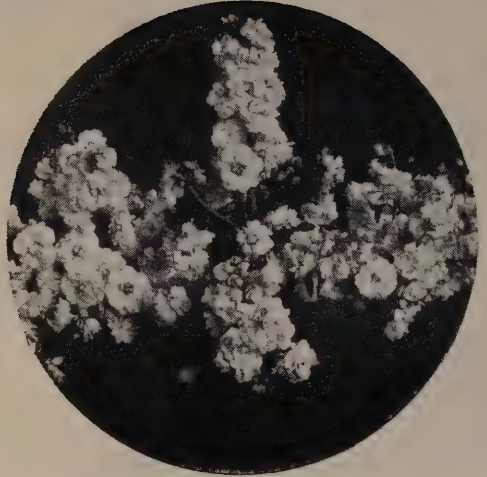
(Centranthus)

This plant is so vigorous and hardy that it will very often remain in bloom when once established long after many other flowers are fading from lack of moisture. Its silvery-green foliage spreads considerably, and its numerous stalks carry feathery clusters of tiny sweet-scented florets. Since it needs so little care, it is useful for those odd corners which receive scant attention, but which should have decoration.

5770.  Sun Mixture. **Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 1/-.**



3850. *Statice, Sun Mixture.*



3915. *Stock, Giant Imperial.*

VENIDIUM

Yet another fine South African annual which has been developed overseas. There are now a variety of colours, and for brilliance, ease of culture and general effect they are superb for rockeries and edgings. Venidiums prefer a fairly dry soil, as their natural conditions are sandy and dry. The plants reach a height of 3ft.-4ft. and the daisy-like blooms are often 4in.-5in. across under cultivation.

5775. *Sun Hybrids.* Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 2/6.

VERBENA

Can you look back on your last season's garden and remember a bare, sunny place that was an eye-sore? Some other spot that would have been improved by low-growing plants with a dash of colour? Make no mistake this year, and grow Verbenas in such places. Their brilliance of colouring is decidedly refreshing, and their drought-resistant qualities makes them comparatively easy to maintain. Their habit of spreading over a large area makes them admirable for sloping banks.

GRANDIFLORA GIANT TYPE.


This strain is robust of growth and very free blooming. The trusses are immense and the individual florets measure an inch in diameter.

5790. *Lavender Glory*—Large lavender, with creamy white eye. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 2/6.

5795. *Royale*—Royal blue, creamy white eye. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 2/6.

5800. *Spectrum Red*—Intense bright red, having no eye; quite the brightest Verbena so far introduced. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 3/-.

5805. *Beauty of Oxford*—Various shades of rose pink, immense size and vigorous growth. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 2/6.

5810.  *Sun Mixture*—Containing a carefully blended mixture of the above picked varieties. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 2/6.

COMPACT ERECT TYPE: A strain for use as edgings or in rockeries. The habit is dwarf, very compact, and the plants are covered with flowers.

5830. *Sun Hybrid Mixture*—A fine range of colours in these useful dwarf plants, including scarlet, blue, pink and crimson. Pkt. 6d., $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 2/-.

VINCA

(*Periwinkle*)

This plant has glossy dark green leaves and a profusion of flowers in an assortment of pink and white. The blossoms themselves closely resemble Phlox, but they are larger. The plants are amazingly free from insect pests, and they bloom freely and are easy to raise from seed.

5835. *Mixed.* Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1/-.


VIOLA


Those who do not know the Viola often mistake it for a small Pansy. It belongs to the same great Violet family, but it is distinctly different. Very hardy, it is therefore one of the best edging plants, and it

is also excellent for the rockery. There are several intensely bright colours in the new Violas, and this makes them eminently suited to massed bedding as well as for the above uses.

5840. *Apricot.* Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 4/6.


5850. *Light Blue.* Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 3/-.

5855.  *Sun Mixture*—A very fine selection of the above special colours and a few others. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 2/6.

5865.  *"The Czar" (p)*—The well-known sweet-scented Violet. Immense blossoms on long stems. The finest variety. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 2/6.

VIRGINIAN STOCK

This is undoubtedly our most popular edging and crazy-paving plant. Every year we distribute many pounds weight of seed. The flowers are so dainty and so easily grown that they should be used plentifully wherever a dwarf, brightly coloured effect is desired.

5875.  *Sun Mixture.* Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 9d.; 1 oz. 1/3.

VISCARIA

This bushy little rock or edging plant is becoming more often grown because of the beauty of its colours. The individual flowers resemble miniature single roses. The flowers are good for cutting and arranging in the fashionable posies so often used nowadays for decoration.

5895. *Sun Mixture.* Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1/3.




5730. *Tithonia, Speciosa.*



6110. *Zinnia, California Giant Mixture.*

WALLFLOWER

This branch of the Stock family is a great favourite in European countries, and seems only to have lost favour here on account of its shy habit of flowering. We have now secured a strain which will definitely flower within 3½ months from seed. Very few flowers have such dark and tawny shades, or such exquisite perfume. They are worth growing for this alone.

5880.  **Sun Mixture** — Early
Wonder strain. Pkt. 6d.;
¼ oz. 2/-.

XERANTHEMUM

Another of the everlasting or straw flowers, most suitable for Winter decorations. This variety has silvery foliage, and the blooms are carried on long slender stems and are about 1½ inches across. There are one or two rows of ray petals around a dense central tuft of shorter tubular florets. The exterior petals are in shades of white, pink and purple, while the centre is usually ivory white.

5890. **Sun Double Mixture.**
Pkt. 6d.; ¼ oz. 1/-.

ZINNIA

The Zinnia is one of the easiest flowers to grow, it is most decorative when cut, and in the garden its gay colours make a glorious show. Probably no other flower repays the grower so handsomely as the Zinnia, and we are going to suggest that you grow more and more Zinnias this year.

We have proved from actual trials that Zinnias can be sown from the middle of August right through to the end of January, or even the beginning of February. The only care needed is at the beginning of the period—namely, August. Seed boxes or beds should be protected at that time, but not necessarily later. We suggest, therefore, that you sow successive crops of these wonderful flowers, so as to have an unbroken supply throughout the summer and late autumn. They stand the heat and dryness of our summer better than most flowers and virtually look after themselves. Applications of bone-meal will prolong the flowering period and should be liberally used, as Zinnias are gross feeders and need plenty of nourishment.

We notice that Zinnias are not nearly so popular in the Transvaal as they are in the Cape, and we must admit that this is difficult to understand, as these flowers find the summer rainfall ideal for their development and therefore do amazingly well in such areas. We feel confident that if Transvaal growers will only try some of the newer varieties they will soon get to know of their worth as one of the best summer flowers we have. As cut flowers alone they are worth growing, but the main value lies in their decorative properties for the garden, either massed in large groups, or in individual colours. There are

so many different types that one can be found for every purpose.

DAHLIA FLOWERED GOLD MEDAL STRAIN: This Zinnia was introduced by us many years ago, since when many new colours have been added. It is the most popular variety on account of its enormous blooms and strong growth. Plants reach a height of 4ft.-5ft. when well cultivated, and individual blooms measure 6in.-8in. across. The colours are especially brilliant.

- 6000. **Canary Bird**—Rich canary yellow.
- 6002. **Dream**—Deep rosy lavender.
- 6004. **Crimson Monarch**—Immense deep crimson.
- 6006. **Eldorado**—Salmon apricot.
- 6008. **Exquisite** — Light rose, deep centre.
- 6010. **Giant Attraction**—Brick red.
- 6012. **Golden Dawn**—Golden yellow.
- 6014. **Illumination**—Deep rose self.
- 6016. **Meteor**—Darkest of all the reds.
- 6018. **Polar Bear**—Large white.
- 6020. **Scarlet Flame**—Bright scarlet.
- 6022. **Golden State**—Yellow-orange.
- 6024. **Lemon Beauty** — Light lemon yellow.
- 6026. **Old Gold**—Deep old gold.
- 6028. **Oriole**—Orange and gold bicolour.
Each colour: Pkt. 6d.; ¼ oz. 1/9;
½ oz. 3/6; 1 oz. 6/-.
- 6030. **Special Collection** of any six of your own choice for 2/6.
- 6032. **Special Collection** of any twelve of your own choice for 5/-.
- 6034. **Special Collection** of one each of the fifteen for 6/6.
- 6036.  **Sun Mixture**—A special formula mixture which ensures an equal distribution of each of the above colours. Pkt. 6d.;
¼ oz. 1/6; ½ oz. 3/-; 1 oz. 5/-.



5855. *Viola, Sun Mixture.*



6036. *Zinnia, Dahlia Flowered Mixture.*

6040. *Howie's Challenge Gold Medal Mixture* :—Our own extra carefully blended mixture which we can say with confidence has been largely instrumental in popularising this fine flower in South Africa. Pkt. 1/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 2/6; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 4/6; 1 oz. 8/-.

CROWN O' GOLD: This aristocrat among Zinnias retains its place on account of the beauty of its colour arrangement. Each petal of the flower is overlaid with a deep golden yellow at the base, while carrying out the individual flower colour at the tip. The effect is beautiful in the extreme.

6050. *Desert Gold*—Combined tones of light and deep gold; each petal overlaid at the base with deep golden yellow. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 2/6.

6070. *Howie's Challenge Mixture* :—Selected colours of old rose, cream, yellow, carmine, red, pink, and lavender, each colour having the characteristic two-tone effect. Pkt. 1/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 3/-.

FANTASY: Our new Zinnia introduction of 1935, Fantasy Mixture, immediately caught the public eye on account of its big break from Zinnia tradition. Gone was the formal, stiff flower known to every gardener, and in its place was a delicately petaled bloom, at first sight like a Chrysanthemum, in exquisite pastel shades of pink, yellow and carmine. Its immediate success is an obvious indication of its future popularity.

6090. *Fantasy Mixture*. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 2/-; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 3/6.

CALIFORNIA GIANT: This Zinnia is taller than any other variety, attaining a height of

4ft.-6ft. with long stems. The flowers are large and flatter than the Dahlia-flowered type.

6100. *Brightness*—Bright pink.
6102. *Daffodils*—Canary yellow.
6104. *Grenadier*—Bright red.
6106. *Lavender Queen*—Lavender.
6108. *Orange King*—Orange scarlet.
6109. *Salmon Queen*—Salmon pink.
 Each: Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 1/9; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 3/6; 1 oz. 6/-.

6110. *Sun Mixture*—Incorporating every shade from deepest maroon, red, scarlet, crimson, orange, lemon, cream, purple, lavender, salmon and white. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 1/6; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 3/-; 1 oz. 5/-.

IMPROVED LILLIPUT or POM-PON: These Zinnias make charming cut flowers on account of their neatness, and they arrange well in mixed bowls. The plants grow to 2ft.-2½ft. and they make very fine edgings to large beds of the taller types. The type is also very suitable for rockeries.

6130. *Scarlet Gem*—Brilliant scarlet.
6135. *Valencia*—Burnt orange.
 Each: Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 1/3; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 2/6; 1 oz. 4/6.

6140. *Sun Mixture*—Including golden orange, pink, scarlet, lilac, salmon. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 1/-; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 2/-; 1 oz. 3/6.

6150. *Tom Thumb Mixture*—An extra dwarf Lilliput type, only 4in.-6in. high, excellent for all edgings and rockeries. Neat button-like flowers. Colours are red, orange, yellow, pink and rose, in pastel shades. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 2/-; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 3/6; 1 oz. 6/6.

SCABIOUS FLOWERED: This Zinnia has such marvellously bright colourings that we wish more plants would be grown, as we know it cannot fail to be appreciated. The formation of the bloom is conical, like the

annual Scabious, but the circumferential ring of petals are amazingly brilliant. Height 2ft.-2½ft.

6170. *Sun Mixture*—Colours including crimson, scarlet, orange, yellow, pink and white are to be found in this choice mixture. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 3/-; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 5/-.

HAAGEANA or MEXICAN HYBRIDS: This Zinnia is a comparatively small-flowered type, but the flowers have a charm all their own. The flowers make fine decorations on account of their attractive colours and colour combinations.

6200. *Sun Mixture*. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 1/6; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 2/6; 1 oz. 4/6.

DELIGHT or PUMILA PICOTEE: The flowers of this type are one of the finest for cut flower work on account of their curled petals and picotee markings. Plants grow 2ft.-2½ft. in height.

6220. *Sun Mixture*. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 1/6; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 2/6; 1 oz. 4/6.

QUILLED CACTUS or PORCUPINE: A variety with quilled petals resembling the Cactus-flowered types of Dahlia. Most attractive and less formal than many other types.

6240. *Sun Mixture*. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 1/-; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 2/-.

LINEARIS: Flowers golden-orange, lemon striped. Excellent for Summer borders or rockeries. Blooms are produced in great profusion, literally hundreds opening at a time.

6245. *The Midget*. Pkt. 6d. $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 3/6.



LAWN GRASS

A bright green, well-tended lawn adds so much to the attractiveness of any garden that we think it is most important that you should have every opportunity for making a success of this important asset. We therefore give you below a detailed description of the work necessary in preparing a piece of ground for the laying down of a first-class lawn, either from seed or from root cuttings. If this procedure is faithfully carried out, and if after the grass is established it is regularly fed with Sulphate of Ammonia (see plant food section), we have no doubt that you will have one of those lawns which will be the envy of your neighbours.

PREPARATION AND SOWING.

We recommend that the seed be sown in the autumn; if possible, after the first early autumn rains, otherwise the finer grasses do not establish themselves before the hot weather is on. Sowing in the spring, moreover, does not allow of the same thorough preparation of the area as is possible during the dry summer months that precede the autumn. It is very important that the area to be sown should be thoroughly clean of weeds, and this is only obtainable by levelling the ground and allowing it to lie fallow during the summer preceding. Hoe the ground once a fortnight, removing the weeds that inevitably make their appearance after the soil is turned over, and finally rake smooth and complete your levels. On no account should the land be re-dug just previous to sowing the seed, as to do so will most likely bring a fresh crop of weeds to the surface and rob you of the possibility of a clean sward of grass. Before sowing the seed, the ground should be lightly rolled so as to form the firm seed bed so essential to successful grass swards. The seed is then sown, lightly raked and barely covered with fine soil and a further rolling given to bring the seed into close contact with the soil. Do not attempt to roll moist land, as it will simply cling to the roller and spoil your levels; allow the ground to become dry before rolling. The young grass should be kept rolled, especially after rain; any stray weeds should be pulled out, and as soon as high enough, the lawn mower should be brought into regular use. Frequent cutting thickens the sward and keeps down weeds.

(NOTE.—Should the grass burn at all during the very hot summer weather, it is an indication that your soil is too light; you should therefore work it gradually to a heavier and blacker consistency by using frequent dressings during early spring of leaf mould humus. Eventually, such a turf will be formed that moisture will be retained throughout the summer and no browning will take place. When watering, always remember that a good soaking three times a week is far better than a sprinkle every day. Watering should be done either in the evening or very early morning, but never during the heat of the day in summer. In order to keep the colour in your lawn, applications of Sulphate of Ammonia should be made every fortnight at the rate of 1 oz. dissolved in one gallon of water and applied to four square yards of turf. A special booklet on the whole subject of lawn treatment will be forwarded free on request.)

6405. HOWIE'S ROCKET MIXTURE.

An exceptionally quickly grown grass, forming stolons or tufts which spread together, forming a dense turf. This grass is particularly suited to sheltered spots where the sun does not strike too fiercely in summer. It also does well in partial shade. A very vigorous grower, it needs regular but careful cutting when very young, in order to establish good root growth. Careful preparation of the soil, together with plenty of water, are essential for the success of this grass, but being so quick to germinate and form a green covering, it is exceedingly useful for positions calling for immediate results. **2/6 per lb.; 5 lbs. for 11/-; 10 lbs. for 20/-.**

6410. KENTUCKY BLUE GRASS.

This grass does quite well here and several customers report the utmost satisfaction with it. Our strain comes direct from the country where it originated. **4/6 per lb.**



6415. SUN FORMULA MIXTURE.

Consisting of special types of Bent, or Creeping Grasses, blended to give an ultimate lawn of smooth velvety turf. The Creeping Bents are the best grasses for hard-wearing and often-used lawns, and they are like our native "Kweek" grasses in appearance, habit and colour. Most of the famous American golf courses are turfed on the greens with Bent Grasses. Our "Sun Formula Mixture" has been compiled by an expert who has handled these grasses for many years. We recommend this as the best grass for permanent lawns, golf greens, etc., and special prices will be quoted for large supplies. 2/- per $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.; 4/- per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; 7/6 per lb.

Do not forget that careful attention to your lawn, even when it is established, will promote that fine healthy appearance which is, after all, its main purpose in order to offset your garden. No better tonic can be used than Sulphate of Ammonia, applied from time to time. This fertiliser stimulates growth, brings out the colour, and generally improves the appearance of all grasses, besides discouraging weeds entirely. (See plant food section for prices.) Its low cost should encourage you to make a regular fortnightly application. You will be amazed at the difference it will make to your grass.

VEGETABLES

It seems a great pity that the old-time pride which used to be taken in home-grown produce has faded away. There is no comparison between the product of your own care and attention and that grown commercially, which is often passed through many hands before reaching your kitchen. Apart from any other consideration, commercial growers do not as a rule select the best garden types for their purpose, since they are normally more concerned with varieties which pack well, or will travel best, or which may easily be tied in bunches, etc. And, of course, they have to consider the cost of the seed they buy.

The home gardener, on the other hand, can choose varieties for their flavour only, and he is not nearly so concerned with cost, in that his requirements are small. Then, again, there is a far greater variety of vegetables available to the gardener which he cannot buy, simply because they are never offered for sale, such as Swiss Chard, Beet-tops, Turnip-tops, Chervil, Endive, Knol Kohl, Kale, etc. It is obvious that the owner of the smallest patch is able not only to enjoy kinds of vegetables beyond the reach of the householder having to buy everything he eats, but those he does grow will be far superior if he chooses them with discretion and cultivates them moderately carefully.

The varieties which follow have all been selected with the greatest care, because our reputation is based on the satisfactory results obtained from our seeds. The distribution of high-grade seeds is our main business, and we can therefore concentrate on their selection to an extent far greater than similar businesses of a mixed nature. Market growers will find varieties here which will enable them to grow large crops of better vegetables.

It has been our ambition to raise the standard of vegetable culture by means of distributing strains of pedigree seeds.

Price is necessarily a big factor in the production of such seeds, but we hope that our customers will appreciate how infinitesimal is the slight extra cost of really good seeds compared with the resultant crops. We **know** that growing vegetables **can** be made profitable by using only the highest grade seeds of new and improved strains. We are here to assist you in any manner possible, and our advice will be always available for the asking

NOTE.—The prices quoted here are for the minimum quantities mentioned, but special quotations for larger quantities will always be gladly given on request.

See special table for information regarding quantities, distances to plant, etc.

Postage on vegetable seeds in bulk is extra.

Try the new technique of Soilless Culture, KWIK-GRO. A trial package of all the plant foods necessary for this type of water culture, with full instructions, 4/8, post free



6605. *Asparagus, Martha Washington.*



6770. *Carrot, Oxheart.*


ARTICHOKE

A vegetable which is very seldom grown, but which is sufficiently delicious to warrant more extensive culture. The best results are obtained the second year from sowing, and the same treatment as for Tomatoes should be carried out.

6600. *Large Green Globe.* Pkt. 6d.; 1 oz. 3/6.

ASPARAGUS

Very few gardeners grow their own Asparagus, but the difference between the tinned product and freshly cut stems is sufficient to make this vegetable one to be grown.

6605.  *Mary Washington.* Pkt. 6d.; ½ oz. 3/-..

BEANS


(Special prices on request for large quantities)

Beans make such an easily grown crop, and one maturing so quickly, that they should be grown by every gardener with the space available. There are now new strains of Beans which are far superior to the old ones, and we recommend a trial especially to market growers, who will find the new ones most prolific as well as stringless. Beans should be sown in succession for best results; there is no wastage if this is done.

DWARF GREEN-PODDED BUSH: Average height 15 inches. Two lbs. will plant 100 feet of trench; 80 lbs. per acre; cover seeds 1in.-1½in.

6610. **Tendergreen**—This is quite an outstanding new green-podded bush Bean. The plants are large, erect, prolific, with heavy dark green foliage. 51 to 55 days from planting to eating stage. The pods are 5½-6½ inches long, absolutely stringless and fibreless, fleshy and smooth. And, of course, the flavour is excellent. It is one of the most stringless varieties yet produced. Ideal for home, market and canning. (Imported stock.) Pkt. 6d.; ½ lb. 9d.; 1 lb. 1/6.

6615. **Voortrekker**—This bean seems destined to replace the old favourite Canadian Wonder. It is much earlier, exceptionally prolific, and practically immune from disease. An important point from a grower's outlook is the fact that about 60 per cent. more growing space can be covered with "Voortrekker" than with an equal weight of Canadian Wonder or similar type. It produces a long, perfectly shaped bean, tender and yet crisp and flavour-some. (Imported stock.) Pkt. 6d.; ½ lb. 1/-; 1 lb. 1/9.

6620.  **Canadian Wonder**—One of the old favourites and an excellent all-round bean for every purpose. Our stocks are imported, and are the highest grade that can be obtained irrespective of price. ½ lb. 6d.; 1 lb. 1/-.

6625. **Afrikander**—A bean which is very widely used by market growers on account of its excellent record of production. It is a quickly maturing variety, long podded, most prolific and a highly desirable sort for general use. ½ lb. 6d.; 1 lb. 1/-.

6630. **Long Tom**—This bean is one of the most prolific that we know. It is exceptionally long-podded, and pods of 10in.-12in. are the average. It is an immense cropper and comes into bearing very quickly. The pods are thick, fleshy and nearly stringless. A fine bean for exhibition. Pkt. 6d.; ½ lb. 1/3; 1 lb. 2/-.


DWARF WAX-PODDED BUSH:

Average height 15in.-20in. Same general types as green-podded varieties.

6635. **Golden Pod**—Thick golden-yellow pods of fine quality, stringless, fibreless, and tender. Highly prolific vines of exceptional uniformity. Black seeded. Pkt. 6d.; ½ lb. 9d.; 1 lb. 1/6.

CLIMBING OR POLE VARIETIES: These beans require stakes or fencing for support. Very prolific. 3 lbs. to 100 poles set 3 x 4 feet apart.

6640. **Kentucky Wonder**—Long, round, twisted pods, light green in colour, meaty and of fine flavour. Tender and stringless when young, the pods should not be allowed to mature. Pods are 7in.-8in. long and borne in clusters. 9-10 seeds in a pod. Pkt. 6d.; ½ lb. 9d.; 1 lb. 1/6.

6645.  **Scarlet Runner**—This bean is probably more generally grown for its decorative properties. The bright scarlet flowers are particularly handsome, and the vines most prolific. Ideal for covering fences, trellis or rustic work. A fine eating bean if cooked when young. Pkt. 6d.; ½ lb. 9d.; 1 lb. 1/6.

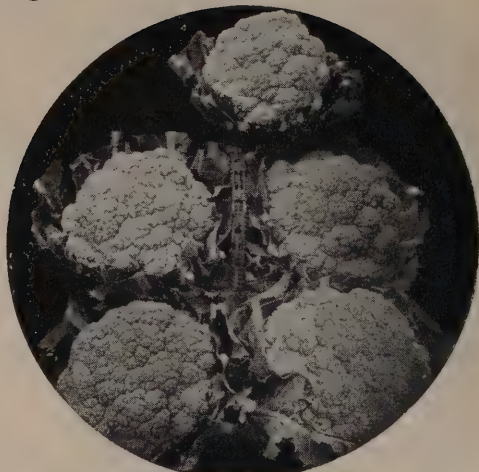
6650. **Yardstick**—An exceptionally long-podded variety, the pods often attaining 24in.-30in. in length. Crisp and tender with a flavour like Asparagus, it is very desirable for salads. Makes good decoration for trellis and fencing. Pkt. 6d.; ½ lb. 2/6.

LIMA BEANS:

6655. **Floradale Lima**—These beans are one of the very finest foods, and especially good for young children. Doctors are now agreed that this is the type of natural food best suited to growing youngsters. The pods when young or the dried seeds are both good to eat. Very sweet and nutty.




6645. *Bean, Scarlet Runner.*



6790. *Cauliflower, Floradale Special.*


BROAD BEANS:

6660.  Prizetaker—A very long-podded variety, prolific and uniform. The plants are tall, with heavy foliage, which makes an excellent green manure. These beans are also nutritious and desirable for children. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 6d.; 1 lb. 1/3.

6665. Soya Beans—Another of the varieties of which the dried seeds are highly desirable for their food content. Soyas are not often grown in home gardens, but they are most useful beans to have. Pkt. 6d.; 1 lb. 9d.

BEET

This vegetable is one of the leading market crops, and in consequence we have gone to a great deal of trouble in securing strains suitable for this purpose. Our seeds may be sown with the greatest confidence. Beet should be grown quickly to be of the best quality for the table, and to this end sow the seeds in rows and thin out to about six inches apart. Rich soil is necessary with plenty of water. A small quantity of a potash fertiliser will increase the sweetness of your crop. Beets mature in 40-60 days from sowing.

6670.  Unbeatable (Egyptian)—This is our own special stock, bred and grown for us by a leading overseas grower. The care and attention bestowed on this pet stock of ours makes it as near the perfect market and garden beet that it is possible to produce. The strain is exceptionally early, uniform and deep rich red. The flavour is excellent and the flesh tender. Growers who have once tried the strain will have no other, despite its slight extra cost. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 1/6; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 2/6; 1 lb. 4/6.

6680. Detroit Dark Red—This is a globular variety, with exceptionally smooth, uniform and attractive bulbs with small tap root. The flesh is very dark, with indistinct zones, sweet and tender. The best garden Beet. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 1/9; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 3/-; 1 lb. 5/6.

BROCCOLI

(About 3,000 plants to the ounce)
This is a species of sprouting Cauliflower, and is a useful vegetable for the garden. The plants are cultivated in the same manner as Cauliflowers and, when mature, several sprouts like miniature cauliflowers appear from the centre stem. Very fine flavour.

6690.  Annandale Star. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 2/6.

BRUSSELS SPROUTS

(About 3,000 plants to the ounce)
This well-known and tasty vegetable does best if sown very early, preferably from December to March. Contrary to general opinion, Brussel Sprouts crop very well if sown as suggested, but care should be taken to keep the cabbage moth away. When established the plants will produce sprouts over a period of 2-2½ months. The leaves of Brussel Sprouts make an excellent dish as well.

6695. Surecrop—The most successful variety we have ever tried Pkt. 6d.; 1 oz. 1/6; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 4/-.

CAPE GOOSEBERRY


6696. The Cape Gooseberry is too well-known to need any description. Every garden should have a few bushes for jam making. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 1/-.


CABBAGE

(About 3,000 plants to the ounce)

In no vegetable is it so vitally necessary to have the highest grade of seeds than in Cabbages and Cauliflowers. Owing to the several months taken for these crops to mature, a great deal of time, money and labour can be wasted in using inferior strains. We have found that certain areas in certain countries only are at all successful in producing seeds of a really high quality. Our experience is therefore your safeguard when it comes to these vegetables, and our special strains may be planted with every confidence. Most of them have many years of pedigree behind them, and even new varieties are tested for years before being listed by the producers. (Note.—The days mentioned are the approximate times taken for the variety to mature from planting out under normal conditions.)

EARLY VARIETIES:

6700.  Jersey Queen (63-66 days)—An entirely new Cabbage of the Jersey Wakefield or Spitzkool type, developed by the United States Department of Agriculture especially for disease resistance. It is very early, exceptionally uniform, and a variety which we feel confident will replace many older varieties. Market gardeners should make a point of trying this Cabbage. Pkt. 6d.; 1 oz. 2/-; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 7/-.

6705.  Copenhagen Market (70-75 days)—Dependably early and uniform. It has very few outer leaves and a short stem. Heads are round, solid and of superior



6700. *Cabbage, Jersey Queen.*



6715. *Cabbage, Cape Spitz.*

quality. This is quite one of the best Cabbages for the garden or market. Pkt. 6d.; 1 oz. 1/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 3/6; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 6/-; 1 lb. 11/-.

6714. **Golden Acre (62-64 days)**—The earliest rounded-headed Cabbage. Plants small and compact. Stem short. Heads uniformly round and firm. Excellent market variety. Pkt. 6d.

INTERMEDIATE VARIETIES:

6715. **Cape Spitzkool: Annandale Strain (80-85 days)**—This well-known and popular Cabbage is perhaps the most generally grown one in South Africa. The heads are conical in shape, of large size, and they are unsurpassed for flavour and uniformity. Our special strain is grown for us and should be tried by market growers who want something out of the ordinary. Pkt. 6d.; 1 oz. 1/3; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 4/-; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 7/6; 1 lb. 12/6.

LATE VARIETIES:

6735. **Drumhead Brunswick (95-100 days)**—This is the standard drumhead type of late Cabbage. A good uniform cropper and one of the best for general use. Pkt. 6d.; 1 oz. 9d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 2/6; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 4/-; 1 lb. 7/6.
6745. **Savoy Drumhead (90-95 days)**—This type of Cabbage, with its coarsely crimped, dark bluish-green leaves, is quite one of the finest flavoured Cabbages which can be grown, and while it is not a popular market variety, it should be planted by every gardener. Pkt. 6d.; 1 oz. 1/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 4/-.
6755. **Red Drumhead (110 days)**—The standard variety for pickling. The heads are uniformly round, purplish red in colour, and extremely large. Pkt. 6d.; 1 oz. 1/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 4/6.

CARROT

(One ounce will sow one hundred feet of drill)

Carrots are one of the simplest vegetables to grow; they are rarely attacked by diseases or insect pests. Old well-rotted manure should be used in the carrot bed, as fresh manure often causes badly shaped roots. Sow seed in loose soil about one half-inch deep, and in rows 16in-24in. apart. Thin out the seedlings to 2in.-4in. apart. Sow carrots at intervals of about a fortnight for best and most economical results. One of the healthiest vegetables one can eat.

6765. **Chantenay or Half Long Improved**—This is the standard market or garden variety. It is a very fine and dependable cropper, with roots a deep orange having an indistinct core, uniformly tapering and stump-rooted; 5-6 inches long. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 1/6; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 2/6; 1 lb. 5/-.

6770. **Oxheart** — A desirable quickly maturing and easily harvested Carrot. The roots are blunt and heart-shaped, with small tops. Length 4-5 inches. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 1/6; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 2/6; 1 lb. 5/-.

6775. **Long Altringham**—An exceptionally long-rooted Carrot, very suitable for feeding horses. It is somewhat too coarse for garden use. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 1/6; 1 lb. 4/6.

6780. **Coreless**—This is the ideal garden Carrot. It is fairly short, uniform, with soft, tender and sweet flesh, without a hard core, and exceptionally finely flavoured. Pkt. 6d.; 1 oz. 9d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 2/-.

CAULIFLOWER

(About 3,000 plants to the ounce)

Cauliflowers are one of the most popular vegetables we have, because many people who dislike cabbages on account of their characteristic difficulty of digestion, find Cauliflowers quite suitable. A good crop of nicely whitened Cauliflowers can only be obtained by tying up the outer leaves to form a protector round the growing "flower." This causes fine white curds to be formed. (Note.—Days mentioned are the approximate times taken for the variety to mature from planting out.)

6785. **Snowball (60 days)** — The best and most widely used early variety. The plants are dwarf, with short pale leaves. Heads are medium, firm, compact and pure white. A most dependable header. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 1/6; 1 oz. 3/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10/-.

6790. **Floradale Special (65-70 days)**—This is a very large Cauliflower, with snow white, compact heads, protected by large, broad leaves. This variety will stand adverse weather conditions better than any other varieties. This is a special strain of Cauliflower, and is the best standard variety for garden and market. Pkt. 6d.; 1 oz. 2/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 5/-; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 9/6; 1 lb. 17/6.

6795. **Autumn Giant (70 days)**—This is a late maturing variety and one of the best and most widely known. It is a good cropper and very reliable. Pkt. 6d.; 1 oz. 1/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 4/6; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 8/-; 1 lb. 15/-.



6795. *Cauliflower, Autumn Giant.*



6960. *Kale, Dwarf Scotch.*

6800. Dryground (70-75 days) — A variety exceptionally resistant to hot and dry weather. It is late in maturing and makes a very fine second crop to Floradale Special. This is the Cauliflower to try in unfavourable situations. Pkt. 6d.; 1 oz. 2/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 4/-.

CELERY

(About 3,000 plants to the ounce)

This is one of the vegetables which it is extraordinarily difficult to buy from the usual sources. Even when it can be obtained, it is usually old and stringy. There is no finer after-dinner relish than a few sticks of well-grown celery and some good cheese. It is a most desirable and healthy vegetable. The seeds take some time to germinate and should be sown about one-quarter inch deep in finely prepared soil. The seedlings should be planted out when about 50-60 days old, and set 8in.-12in. in the row. Plants should be set in trenches and the soil gradually banked up round the plants as they grow. This causes uniform blanching and delicate crispness. The plants require a great deal of water right through their period of maturity if the best results are to be obtained.

6805. Giant White — Easily blanched, and a fine white variety. Full flavoured and crisp. Pkt. 6d.; 1 oz. 1/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 3/6.

6810. Golden Phenomenal—An earlier maturing variety, light golden in colour and most delicious for table use. The plants are compact, with long, edible stalks which are thick, solid, and of a rich nutty flavour. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 1/6; 1 oz. 2/6.

6815. Soup or Cutting—Not suitable for blanching. The tops grow rapidly and furnish a succession of cuttings through the season. One of the best flavouring ingredients. ... Pkt. 6d.; 1 oz. 1/6.

CELERIAC

(Turnip-rooted Celery)

The roots instead of the leaf stalks of this kind of celery have been developed by cultivation and are the parts used for food. They keep well, and are excellent for flavouring soups and stews or sliced in salads. Their culture is the same as for celery, but they do not require banking up.

6820. Large Prague. Pkt. 6d.; 1 oz. 1/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 5/-.

CHERVIL

This hardy plant has aromatic leaves something like parsley. The leaves are picked young and are used in soups and for flavouring and garnishing meats and vegetables.

6825. Curled. Pkt. 6d.; 1 oz. 1/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 3/6.

CHICORY

6827.

CHIVES

A small perennial of the onion family easily grown from seed and used for salads and for flavouring soups and stews.

6830. Pkt. 6d.; 1 oz. 2/6.

CORN

There is no tastier dish than well-grown and prepared Sweet Corn or the more tender varieties of field mealies. They are

all very easily grown, but warm weather, fairly rich soil, and moderate moisture are best for their culture. The soil should be deeply and thoroughly worked before planting the seeds about one inch deep, either in rows or in hills. If sown in rows, the seeds should be spaced at about five or six to the foot and the rows 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart. If planted in hills, place five or six seeds per hill and space these three feet apart each way. Thin the seedlings to 8in.-12in. apart when they are 4in.-5in. high. For the table there should be no doubt as to what type to plant—Sweet Corn, of course. Our strains are bred with definite disease-resistant qualities.

6832. Tendergold—As you probably all know, it is impossible to import any maize into this country, except by special permit and in limited quantities. We are, however, able to offer a limited quantity of this new hybrid Sweet Corn. It is an improved and earlier type of Golden Bantam, and about twice as productive. It has 7 to 8-inch 12-rowed ears, and for tenderness and succulence it cannot be excelled. We are certain that nothing like it has yet been offered to the South African public. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 2/6; 1 lb. 4/6.

6835. Country Gentleman—One of the best known and most popular Sweet Corns. The kernels are very deep, slender and sweet, with tender hull. They are set irregularly on the cob, without row formation. Imported stock. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 2/6; 1 lb. 4/6.

6837. Country Gentleman—Colonial stock. Pkt. 6d.; 1 lb. 1/6.

6840. Golden Bantam—A very fine garden or market variety. It has an exceptionally fine



6680. *Beet, Detroit Dark Red.*



6862. *Sweet Corn, Tendergold.*

flavour, with 8-rowed ears, 6-6½ inches long. Colonial seed. **Pkt. 6d.; 1 lb. 1/6.**

6845. Stowell's Evergreen—A late-maturing variety, very sturdy and erect. The cobs are 2½ in. thick, very uniform, 16-20-rowed. Kernels are clear white, deep and rather broad. It holds well when mature, without becoming hard. Colonial stock. **Pkt. 6d., 1 lb. 1/6.**

6850. White Bread Mealie—For those whose teeth will allow it, the bread mealies are very fine eating varieties. The cobs are larger than the Sweet Corns, with smooth creamy white kernels of good flavour and substance. Special cleaned seed. **1 lb. 6d.**

6855. Hickory King—This mealie is the well-known "horse-tooth" variety. It is very large and somewhat hard, but if picked when young, it makes a good table variety for those able to chew it. Clean seed **1 lb. 6d.**

6860. Pop Corn—This interesting corn is handy to have on a cold winter's night. There is excellent fun to be had in popping it over the fire. It can be made into a delicious and nutritious sweetmeat at a moment's notice. Remember to keep some handy for appropriate evenings. **1 lb. 2/-.**

CRESS

To be well grown, Cress should be sown in very rich and damp soil, and forced to mature quickly. It is an excellent fresh vegetable for sandwiches when mixed with mustard, which should be grown in the same way.

6865. Curled or Pepper Grass. **Pkt. 6d.; 1 oz. 9d.; ¼ lb. 2/-.**

6870. Special Packets of Mustard and Cress, one of each for **6d.**

6875. Watercress—A distinct variety which can only be grown well in fresh running water, though fair results may be obtained from growing in very moist soil. **Pkt. 6d.; 1 oz. 2/6.**

CUCUMBER

Cucumbers are one of these vegetables which find a place on the table in all stages of growth. Either raw or pickled, they are served in salads, and many people find them important enough to use as they are without other fresh vegetables. Cucumbers are easily grown in any rich soil. For ideal results the soil should be warm, moist and loose. Plant the seeds in hills, about three or five seeds to a hill, and the hills three to five feet apart each way. Cover the seeds about half-an-inch deep and thin out to three plants per hill. One ounce will plant about fifty hills.

6880. Straight-8—This Cucumber is an outstanding breeding accomplishment. It produces symmetrical, almost cylindrical fruits, well rounded at both ends. When in the best market condition, this white spine variety typifies its name, running quite straight, regularly eight inches in length and from 1½-2 inches in diameter. In this stage the colour is deep green and unusually free from objectionable pale striping or tipping. It is vigorous and remarkably productive. An ideal market and export variety. **Pkt 6d.; 1 oz. 2/6.**

6885. Early Fortune—Averaging 1½ pounds in weight, the fruits of this cucumber are uniform, medium green, and of fine quality. Good for market, garden or export. **Pkt. 6d.; 1 oz. 1/-; ¼ lb. 3/-; ½ lb. 5/6; 1 lb. 10/-.**

6890. Staysgreen—A handsome, early medium-sized and prolific variety. Weighing from 1½ to 1¾ pounds, the fruits are symmetrical and nearly square-ended. They are very dark green, and hold their

colour exceptionally well, when cut, for long periods. Good export variety. **Pkt. 6d.; 1 oz. 1/-; ¼ lb. 3/-; ½ lb. 5/6; 1 lb. 10/-.**

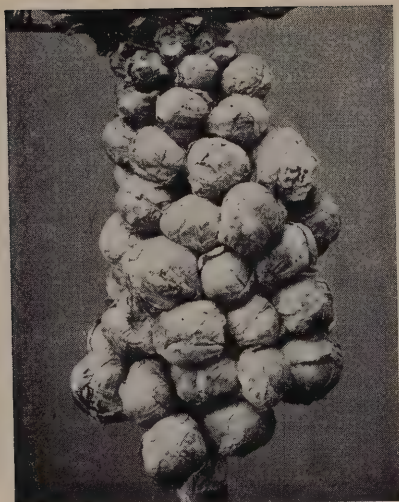
6895. Klondike—A very early Cucumber, medium size, and of fine uniform shape. Its colour is well retained, and the flesh is firm, crisp and of good flavour. **Pkt. 6d.; 1 oz. 9d.; ¼ lb. 2/6; ½ lb. 4/-; 1 lb. 7/6.**

6900. Vaughan—This variety is particularly for late crops. It is comparatively large, weighing 2½ pounds. The fruits are very long, the fruits are symmetrical and attractive. It holds its colour and crispness well after picking. **Pkt. 6d.; 1 oz. 1/-; ¼ lb. 2/6; ½ lb. 4/6; 1 lb. 8/-.**

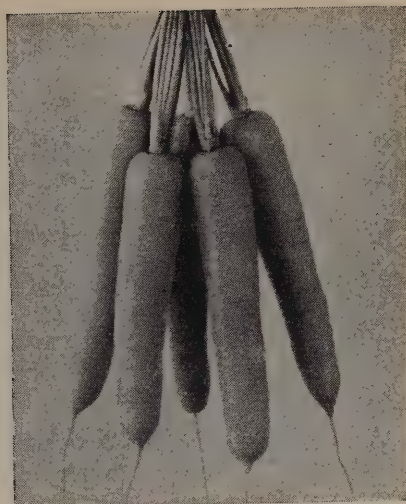
6903. Telegraph—This is the famous English hot-house or frame variety. The fruits are very long and they should accordingly be suspended, if possible, in order to prevent crookedness. The flavour and texture of this Cucumber is exceptionally fine. A very fine garden variety and one used largely for export. **Pkt. 6d.; ¼ oz. 7/6.**

6905. Crystal Apple—An ideal family variety. The fruits are almost round, a creamy white in colour at all stages. It does not turn yellow at maturity. Exceptionally prolific, crisp and mild. We can definitely announce that this type of Cucumber is ousting the usual varieties in some countries on account of its complete digestibility. It should be grown by all who cannot eat the usual Cucumber. It is delicious eaten raw like an apple. **Pkt. 6d.; 1 oz. 1/6.**

6910. Chicago Pickle—This is the variety used in its young stages (4-6 inches long) for pickling and bottling. The vines are exceptionally prolific and the fruits are uniform, square-ended, and of fine texture and colour. Very desirable for gardens or market growers. **Pkt. 6d.; 1 oz. 1/-; ¼ lb. 3/-; ½ lb. 5/6; 1 lb. 10/-.**



6695. *Brussel Sprouts, Surecrop.*



6765. *Carrot, Chantenay Half Long.*

6915. Gherkin—This variety is distinct from the above Cucumbers, and is used for very small pickles. The fruits are three to four ounces in weight, oval, pale green, and covered with prickly spines. The ideal variety for preserves, jam and konfyt. **Pkt. 6d.; 1 oz. 1/6; ¼ lb. 4/6.**

6916. Sun Mixture—A special mixture of varieties which will give a fine yield over a period, as there are early medium and late varieties.

EGG-PLANT

These vegetables or fruits make a pleasing change in your Summer menu. They are delicious when served with bacon, or stuffed in the same manner as Tomatoes. Why they are not very widely grown, we cannot understand, as they are as easily cultivated as Tomatoes, and the same method of sowing should be adopted. The purple varieties make effective and modern decorations. One ounce of seed will produce about 1,000 plants.

6920. Black Beauty—Produced on vines 28-36 inches high, this Egg Plant is deep black in colour and of excellent flavour and texture. **Pkt. 6d.; 1 oz. 2/-.**

6923. New York Spineless—Large, round-oval fruits, rich purple in colour, and of very fine quality. **Pkt. 6d.; 1 oz. 1/6.**

ENDIVE

Few people appreciate the value of Endive until they have eaten a properly bleached sample. When well developed they will produce one of the best salads that can be grown. Cultivate this vegetable just as

you would Lettuce, except that the outer leaves should be tied up to form a bleached white heart. Endive can be eaten raw or cooked like Spinach; in either case it is most palatable and healthy.

6925. Full Heart. **Pkt. 6d.; 1 oz. 1/-; ¼ lb. 3/6.**

HERBS

It is said that the art of good cooking is not in the actual food, but in the way in which it is prepared. Herbs add largely to the value of many dishes, and the cultivation of an old-fashioned "Herb Garden" will repay the work put into it many times over.

The following varieties are the most popular:—

6930. Anise.
6932. Basil.
6934. Borage.
6936. Caraway.
6938. Coriander.
6940. Dill.
***6942. Lavender.**
6944. Marjoram.
***6946. Rosemary.**
6948. Rue.
***6950. Sage.**
6952. Sorrel.
6954. Tarragon.
***6956. Thyme.**

6957. Mixed Herbs.
Each: Pkt. 6d.

KALE

This is a very valuable plant for greens, and one of the most useful members of the Cabbage family. Varieties are obtainable for soups and stews, for poultry and for cattle feeding. Culture as for Cabbages. About 3,000 plants to the ounce.

6960. Tall Scotch—The plants have a wide spreading habit, with extra curly plume-like leaves. Useful as a decoration as well as for cooking and green feeding. **Pkt. 6d.; 1 oz. 9d.; ¼ lb. 1/-; 1 lb. 3/-.**

6965. Chou Moulrier—A cattle or poultry feed growing up to three and four feet high. Long straight stems, with a large bunch of curled leaves at the top. **Pkt. 6d.; 1 oz. 9d.; ¼ lb. 1/-; 1 lb. 3/-.**

6970. Thousand Headed—An extra curly variety, somewhat coarse and best used for poultry and other stock. **Pkt. 6d.; 1 oz. 9d.; ¼ lb. 1/-; 1 lb. 3/-.**

KNOL KOHL

This is a vegetable which deserves far more recognition than it at present receives. The flavour is a combination of the Cabbage and the Turnip. The plants should be grown like cabbages, and when well established bulbous roots are produced at the surface. When these reach the size of average potatoes, they should be cooked in the same way as turnips and served with butter. Served in this way they are delicious.

6975. Purple Vienna. **Pkt. 6d.; 1 oz. 1/-.**

6980. White Vienna. **Pkt. 6d.; 1 oz. 1/-.**

LEEK

Closely related to Garlic and Onions, the Leek is a desirable vegetable for soups and stews. They should be grown like celery and blanched to a height of 6-8 inches up the stems.



6995. *Lettuce, New York S.S.*

6985. **Monstrous Carentan**—Length 6-8 inches, 2-3 inches thick. Very dark leaves. Hardy and well flavoured. Pkt. 6d.; 1 oz. 1/-; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 3/-; 1 lb. 10/-.

LETTUCE

This is a vegetable which is one of the most important from a health-promoting point of view, and is a desirable and necessary food. Every garden should have a small patch especially cultivated for it.

The vital necessity of including green, leafy vegetables in the daily diet is no longer questioned. Foremost among such vegetables must be reckoned the succulent heads and leaves of Lettuce. Suited by nature to cultivation wherever vegetables can be grown, it is one of the most widely known of all garden species. It is rich in vitamins and other health-promoting elements and is so easily grown that no home garden seems complete without a generous supply.

Lettuce seed germinates quickly, and the home gardener will find it best to sow seed in rows 15 to 18 inches apart, covering not more than half-an-inch deep. The loose-leaved type may be thinned to an inch or so apart as soon as a few leaves are formed and when large enough for the table may be thinned as used. In this way space is provided at about the same rate as required for normal growth.

The conditions necessary to grow good head Lettuce are rich soil, plenty of moisture,

and steady growth from the time the seeds are sown until the heads are ready for use. A check in growth from lack of nourishment or moisture usually means no head.

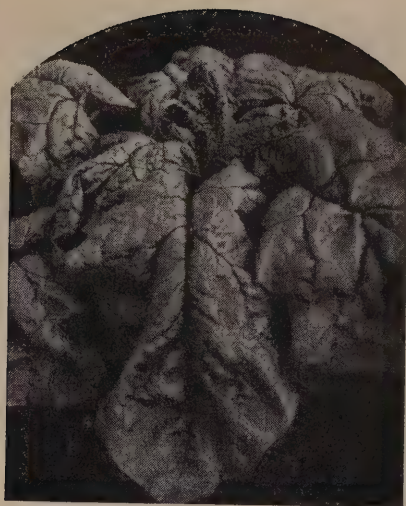
A light application of fertilizer, such as Nitrate of Soda, in very small quantities, used after the plants have made some growth, will be found most beneficial.

6990. **Howie's New York Special Winter**—We have such a reputation for this strain that market gardeners ask for nothing else. It is a large, very curly type. Crisp, yet not tough, bright colour and excellent flavour. Our strain is quite the highest development we have seen in the many varieties of Lettuce on the market. The ideal garden variety. Individual heads weigh up to 2 lbs. each. 1 oz. 2/-; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 7/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 12/6; 1 lb. 25/-.

6995. **Howie's New York Special Summer**—This strain is identical to our New York Improved above, but has been specially bred for Summer planting, as it does not run to seed in hot weather. It is due to years of careful selection that this is possible—every other type of Lettuce will not produce large succulent hearts in Summer except this one of ours. Try it and be convinced. 1 oz. 2/-; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 7/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 12/6; 1 lb. 25/-.

7010. **Cos**—Still preferred by many, this type of Lettuce should be quickly grown to prevent bitterness. The heads are long and thick, and should be tied up to cause blanching of the inner leaves. Very fine for salads and garnishing. Pkt. 6d.; 1 oz. 1/-; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 3/-.

7012. **Chicken Lettuce**—A variety which grows like tobacco and may be cut several times. Splendid for poultry. Pkt. 6d.; 1 oz. 1/-; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 3/-.



7290. *Spinach, Lastlong.*

7013. **Sun Mixture**—A mixture of the most suitable cabbage varieties for the small garden. Pkt. 6d.; 1 oz. 9d.

MANGOLD

A useful stock feed. Our strains are especially imported from specialists in these root crops.

7015. **Long Red Tankard**—The standard variety.
7020. **Long Yellow Tankard**—A variation from the above. Each: Pkt. 6d.; 1 lb. 1/6.

MUSK MELON

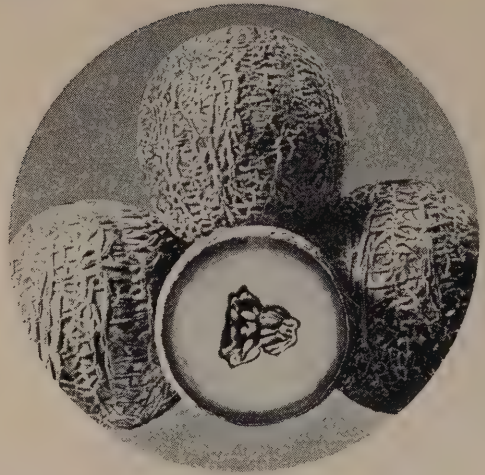
Few plants repay a little careful preparation of the soil and treatment during growth as much as Musk Melons do. This is largely due to the fact that so few fruits are as delicious and succulent as well-grown melons. The same culture should be used that you would employ for Cucumbers. Very rich and moist soil is the best, but care should be taken to avoid mildew and rust. Should either of these diseases appear, dusting with Sulphur or Bordeaux Mixture must be done. A handful of bone meal mixed with the soil of each hill will add considerably to the productiveness of the crop. Our strains of Musk Melons are most carefully selected to ensure the very finest types for market and garden.

PINK FLESH :

7025. **Honeycomb**—This is quite the most delicious melon we have ever grown, and the best for garden use. Aromatic enough when ripe to scent a large room, it is very prolific, very slightly ribbed, with



6975. *Knol Kohl, Purple Vienna.*



7025. *Musk Melon, Honeycomb.*

heavy coarse netting. Almost round (five inches across), it has rich salmon flesh of excellent quality. Its greatest virtue, apart from the flavour, is the uniformity with which it ripens. It has solid flesh almost to the centre, with a minimum seed cavity; because if this, it carries better than any other Musk Melon, and has a rich, spicy flavour—sweet as honeycomb! **Pkt. 6d.;**

1 oz. 1/-; ¼ lb. 3/-; ½ lb. 5/6; 1 lb. 10/-.

7030. Ideal—Of the very early Melons, we feel that this is undoubtedly the best. The vines are of medium size, but healthy and vigorous. The Melons are oval in shape, and have a practically solid net. The flesh is deep salmon, firm and fine-grained. It has a much smaller seed cavity than other early varieties. **Pkt. 6d.;**

1 oz. 1/-; ¼ lb. 3/-; ½ lb. 5/6; 1 lb. 10/-.

7035. Hales Best—Another very fine early Melon, and probably the best known. They are of large size, oval to oblong in shape, a percentage showing a slight rib. The flesh is deep salmon, firm, and of excellent quality. It is a splendid carrier, and stays firm for days after being picked. **Pkt. 6d.;**

1 oz. 9d.; ¼ lb. 2/6; ½ lb. 4/6; 1 lb. 8/-.

7040. Perfecto—This is the finest main crop Melon, and exceptionally disease resistant. The fruits are large and very uniform in size, with coarse, heavy netting. Very dark salmon flesh, fine-grained, melting and of excellent flavour. The seed cavity is small, never more than about 1½–2 inches in diameter, and the rich flesh extends through to the rind. An excellent keeper and a fine market and garden variety. **Pkt. 6d.;**

1 oz. 9d.; ¼ lb. 2/6; ½ lb. 4/6; 1 lb. 8/-.

7045. Weaver Special—A new Melon, most prolific, and varying slightly from round to oblong. The rind is of a rich golden colour, the light netting showing up through the colour. It has a very small seed

cavity, and the flesh is solid, reddish in colour right through, and often shows this tinge through the rind. A very fine market and garden variety. **Pkt. 6d.;**

1 oz. 1/-; ¼ lb. 3/-; ½ lb. 5/6; 1 lb. 10/-.

GREEN FLESH :

7050. Honeyball—A most prolific Melon, and one which stands dry conditions better than any other. It is quite round in shape, slightly netted and very uniform. It averages about five inches in diameter, and is an ideal market variety. The flesh is green and very thick, with a rich spicy flavour, ideal for use with ice-cream as a sweet. **Pkt. 6d.;**

1 oz. 9d.; ¼ lb. 2/6; ½ lb. 4/6; 1 lb. 8/-.

7055. Honeydew or Winter Melon—This is by far the most important green-fleshed Melon, and one which we introduced many years ago especially for exporting. At that time we were able to ship this Melon to the United States, and obtained from one dollar upwards for each melon! Since then, it has been largely used for export to the United Kingdom, and maintains its position as the best export variety. It has smooth creamy yellow skin, and is six inches in diameter and 7–8 inches in length. The flesh is emerald green, thick but melting, and can be eaten to the rind. This Melon can be stored for long periods if picked in the right condition, and is undoubtedly a most desirable type for every purpose. Our stock is pedigreed through many generations. **Pkt. 6d.;**

1 oz. 1/3; ¼ lb. 4/6; ½ lb. 8/-; 1 lb. 15/-.

7056. Sun Mixture—A mixture of the most suitable varieties for the small garden. **Pkt. 6d.;**

1 oz. 1/-.

WATER MELON

We think it must be owing to the cheapness with which Water Melons may be bought during

the summer months that makes the average gardener so chary of growing them himself. But on how many occasions are the Melons really enjoyable? They are more often than not picked either too green or too ripe, and the result is—well, you know!

The requirements for raising good Water Melons are practically the same as for Musk Melons, except that the vines are more spreading and require considerably more room. If the hills are liberally manured, or bone-mealed, and cultivation is careful and thorough, any gardener can have a fine crop of these delicious summer fruits.

7060. Sugar Sweet—A medium-sized, dark-skinned and richly coloured Melon. The flesh is crisp and as sweet as its name. There is no stringiness even in old age—but we do not anticipate your keeping it for so long. It is an ideal market and garden variety. **Pkt. 6d.;**

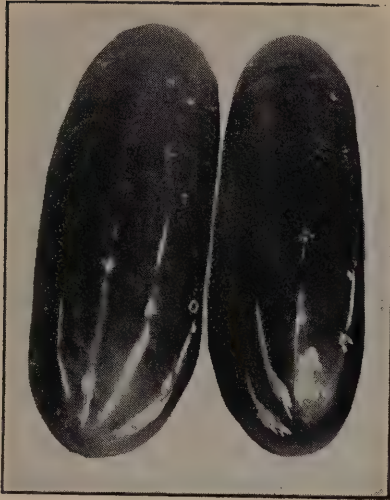
1 oz. 9d.; ¼ lb. 2/6; ½ lb. 4/-; 1 lb. 8/-.

7065. Wondermelon—This Melon is a vastly superior type of the famous "Kleckley Sweet." It is larger and has produced Melons up to 60 lbs. in weight. The skin is a dark glossy green, the flesh a rich red, solid and stringless, which can be eaten to the rind. Excellent for market and a perfect garden variety. White seeded. **Pkt. 6d.;**

1 oz. 9d.; ¼ lb. 2/6; ½ lb. 4/-; 1 lb. 8/-.

7070. Floradale Early—A leading first early variety for market growers. The fruits are medium-sized, short, oval, with alternate dark and light stripes, and tender rind. Flesh is pink-red and of good flavour. Black seeded. **Pkt. 6d.;**

1 oz. 9d.; ¼ lb. 2/6; ½ lb. 4/-; 1 lb. 8/-.



6885. *Cucumber, Early Fortune.*



6905. *Cucumber, Crystal Apple.*

7075. Phinneys Early—The best second early Melon. It is a sure cropper, with oblong fruits, mottled striping in two shades of green. The rind is thin and brittle. Flesh is quite distinctly pinkish-red and crisp. Seeds white with black tips. **Pkt. 6d.; 1 oz. 9d.; ½ lb. 2/6; ½ lb. 4/-; 1 lb. 8/-.**

7080. Cape Mountain Sweet—One of the most popular Melons grown by market gardeners. It is fairly early, most prolific, and large, with light green stripes. The flesh is crisp and exceptionally sweet. A leading variety. **Pkt. 6d.; 1 oz. 1/-; ½ lb. 4/-; ½ lb. 7/-; 1 lb. 12/6.**

7085. Excel—A fine variety for long distance carrying. The fruits are comparatively small, being 18-20 inches long. The colour is light green with dark stripes, the rind thin but very tough. Flesh deep red, crisp and of very fine flavour, free from hard core. Seeds white with black tip. **Pkt. 6d.; 1 oz. 9d.; ½ lb. 2/6; ½ lb. 4/6; 1 lb. 8/-.**

7090. Tom Watson—The outstanding Melon for all-round planting, but particularly late crops. The fruits are large, uniform and cylindrical. The rind is deep green, faintly veined, tough and yet elastic. The flesh is bright red, firm, somewhat coarse, but of good flavour. Seeds brown, spotted white. **Pkt. 6d.; 1 oz. 9d.; ½ lb. 2/6; ½ lb. 4/6; 1 lb. 8/-.**

7095. Ice Cream—This is a good old-fashioned Melon, very popular in certain quarters. It is light greenish-grey in colour, with fine red flesh and good flavour. **Pkt. 6d.; 1 oz. 9d.; ½ lb. 2/6; ½ lb. 4/6; 1 lb. 8/-.**

7096. Sun Mixture—A mixture of the most suitable varieties for the small garden. **Pkt. 6d.; 1 oz. 9d.**

7097. Kaffir Melon—This is the variety grown in the Cape for stock feed. Useful for jam, etc. **Pkt. 6d.; 1 lb. 3/6.**

MUSTARD

This vegetable is well enough known for its use on the edge of one's plate, but it is not often grown as a green addition to the salad. It is most suitable and desirable for this purpose, and if picked when young, it adds greatly to the relish of fresh salads.

7100. Tendergreen. **Pkt. 6d.; 1 lb. 3/6.**

OKRA

This is another vegetable grown for its garnishing properties. The pods are used when 1-3 inches long, in stews, soups, etc. Seed is planted and treated as for Tomatoes.

7105. White Velvet. **Pkt. 6d.; 1 oz. 1/-.**

ONION

No other vegetable is used in so many ways as the Onion. Raw or cooked, alone or with other vegetables and meats, it is equally desirable. One could almost imagine some ancient monarch sighing "An Onion! An Onion! My Kingdom for an Onion!"

A row or two of good Onions will keep the kitchen supplied for many months. Onions are hardy and easily grown, the seed being planted about ¼ inch deep. The young plants should be thinned when 2-3 inches tall, and again when 6-8 inches, leaving bulbs at least six inches apart.

YELLOW VARIETIES :

7110. Early Cape Straw Flat—This Onion is the standard very early variety in the country. It is uniformly flat, and of light golden yellow colour. A fine and regular cropper and an excellent market variety. **Pkt. 6d.; 1 oz. 1/6; ½ lb. 4/6; ½ lb. 7/6; 1 lb. 15/-.**

7115. Late Cape Straw—A similar variety to the above, but later maturing. **Pkt. 6d.; 1 oz. 1/6; ½ lb. 4/6; ½ lb. 7/6; 1 lb. 15/-.**

7120. Australian Brown—This extra long-keeping Onion is particularly noted for its ability to remain crisp and firm for long periods. It matures fairly early and is a sure cropper. The reddish brown skin protects a white crisp solid heart. **Pkt. 6d.; 1 oz. 9d.; ½ lb. 3/-; ½ lb. 5/6; 1 lb. 10/-.**

7125. Ebenezer—An excellent variety, with bulbs deep-flat, of medium size, dark yellow, very firm. The thick skin makes it an admirable keeper and carrier. **Pkt. 6d.; 1 oz. 1/-; ½ lb. 3/6; ½ lb. 6/6; 1 lb. 12/6.**

WHITE VARIETIES :

7127. Odourless—Ever since an odourless Onion was first produced, we have been looking out for a strain which we felt would be really worthy of the name. At last we have come across just such an Onion, and we want you to try it. There is no need to say what a boon this variety will be. Every housewife will appreciate it immediately. **Pkt. 6d.; 1 oz. 2/6.**

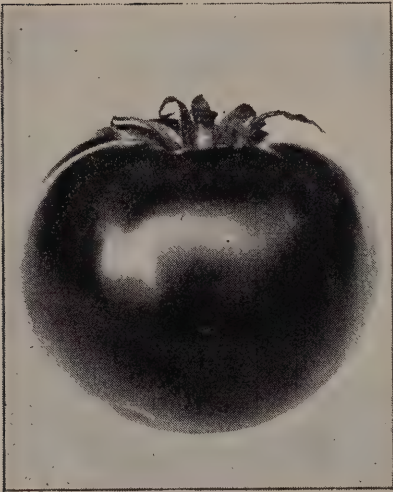
7130. Silver King—This is the best flattened white Onion in cultivation. When young it is exceptionally fine for salads on account of its fine mild flavour. It is medium early, of middle size, and a good keeper. An excellent and desirable garden Onion. **Pkt. 6d.; 1 oz. 1/-; ½ lb. 3/6; ½ lb. 6/6; 1 lb. 12/6.**



7155. *Parsnip, Hollow Crown.*



7200. *Pea, Stratagem Improved.*



7335. *Tomato, Redskin.*



7180. *Pea, William Massey.*



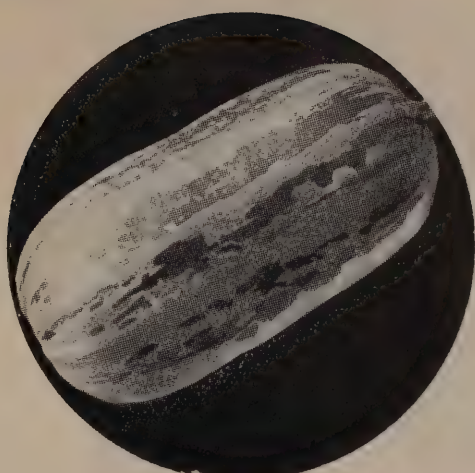
7345. *Tomato, Sunrise.*



7160. *Pumpkin, Small Sugar.*



7310. *Squash, Little Gem.*



7315. *Squash, Long Green Bush.*

7135. **Barletta**—Extra early. An extremely early Onion, largely grown for pickling. Bulbs are medium small, almost round at pickling stage, but become flat if left to mature. The flesh is white, sweet and mild. Admirable raw salad Onion. **Pkt. 6d.; 1 oz. 9d.; ¼ lb. 3/-; ½ lb. 5/6; 1 lb. 10/-**

PARSLEY

Besides its value for flavoured and garnishing, Parsley is now considered a real food. The leaves may be used green, or they may be dried crisp, rubbed to a powder and bottled. Parsley seed is even slower than Parsnip to germinate, and it should be covered about ¼-½ inch deep and well pressed down. When established, the leaves should be kept well cut so as to preserve the fresh green appearance.

7145. **Floradale**—This Parsley is a new type, unusually rich dark green in colour, and most strikingly uniform in growth. When thinned, the plants grow about 12 inches high, with a spread of about 20 inches. Quite the most useful and economical variety for garden and market use. **Pkt. 6d.; 1 oz. 9d.; ¼ lb. 1/6; 1 lb. 4/6.**

7150. **Triple Curled**—A compact plant with very dark green fronds, exceedingly finely cut and curled, giving the appearance of a dense piece of moss. **Pkt. 6d.; 1 oz. 9d.; ¼ lb. 2/-; ½ lb. 3/6.**

7153. **Improved Plain**—Used mostly for flavouring, the leaves are dark green, flat, deeply cut, but not curled. **Pkt. 6d.; 1 oz. 9d.; ¼ lb. 2/-; ½ lb. 3/6**

PARSNIP

Parsnips need a rich and very loose soil for best results, as strong or freshly manured beds are likely to produce misshapen and branched roots. The seed requires steady, abundant moisture for germination.

7155. **Hollow Crown**—A superior variety with great thickness of shoulder. Distinct hollow crown and very slight core. **Pkt. 6d.; ¼ lb. 1/3; 1 lb. 4/-.**

7160. **Oxheart**—A short, thick early Parsnip, ideal for garden use, as it matures almost a month before Hollow Crown. Diameter 2½-3½ inches, length 6-8 inches. **Pkt. 6d.; 1 oz. 9d.; ¼ lb. 1/6; 1 lb. 5/-.**

PEAS

Peas form one of the most important crops grown either by the lay gardener or the professional market grower. As a vegetable they command a place of honour with almost every meat dish, and nothing except perhaps Tomatoes will give the home gardener so much satisfaction as a fine picking of his own Peas.

To grow to their best, Peas need plenty of moisture and sunlight, with a rich carefully prepared soil. The seeds should be planted in rows, at a depth of 1-1½ inches, the rows 2-2½ feet apart. Dwarf bush varieties do not need stakes, but the tall varieties must be either staked or fenced for best results. When the crop commences to ripen, the pods should be picked immediately and never allowed to remain,

as this will cause the vines to cease production. The following imported varieties are especially selected for South African conditions and are all pure-bred pedigreed strains. **Special prices for quantities on request.**

7180. **William Massey**—The earliest dwarf Pea of high quality yet introduced. It is only 18 inches high, and matures 8-10 days before the old variety American Wonder, which it supercedes with ease. Besides which it has pods 25 per cent. larger than this latter variety. Undoubtedly the biggest improvement recorded in any dwarf pea. Excellent canner. **Pkt. 6d.; 1 lb. 1/-**

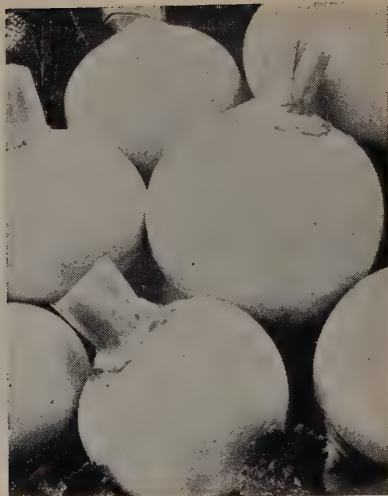
7185. **Wiehahns Crescent**—One of the most famous Peas among the market growers. It is very early, medium height, exceptionally prolific and a certain cropper. The seed is unusually round and free from wrinkles, uniform and easily distinguished. The main feature about this Pea is its curved pod. These pods are of medium length, but exceptionally well filled with a fine quality, tender, and sugary Pea. Excellent for market, garden or canning. **Pkt. 6d.; 1 lb. 1/-.**

7200. **Stratagem Improved**—A superior late variety for garden or market use, and especially valuable for carrying. Wilt-resistant vines of deep green and stocky growth bear large pods about ¾ inch wide, nearly round, straight and slightly pointed, with 8-10 tender succulent peas. Height 30 inches. **Pkt. 6d.; 1 lb. 1/-.**

7205. **Greenfeast**—A heavy cropping Pea very popular among gardeners. The vines are semi-tall, and highly productive, with nicely filled pods of tender well-flavoured peas. **Pkt. 6d.; 1 lb. 1/-.**



7225. *Pepper, California Wonder.*



7380. *Turnip, Snowball.*

7210. Yorkshire Hero—A good medium-late Pea, wilt-resistant and highly desirable for canning. The vines are dark green, stocky, and branching. Pods are plump straight, containing 5-6 large sweet peas of good quality. An exceptionally heavy cropper. Pkt. 6d.; 1 lb. 1/-.

7215. Paramount Sugar—This Pea is of the edible-podded type, but an improved strain of great merit. The vegetable is prepared by cooking the pods and the peas complete in the same manner as with green beans. The flavour is exceptionally sweet and fine. Served with butter, this Pea can be made into a dish by itself, and we recommend all gardeners who are proud of their gardens to try this Pea. We guarantee that it will delight your guests when served with dinner. Pkt. 6d.; 1 lb. 1/6.

PEPPER

(*Capsicum*)

Uses in cooking have divided garden Pepper into two classes, "hot" and "sweet." Hot varieties are used for condiments, pickles and relishes. Sweet peppers are larger and have thick flesh. Their flavour is pleasantly mild and they are excellent for stuffing, for use with salads, etc. While not often grown in this country, they are most popular in European and American countries and we see no reason why they should not be grown more largely here. They certainly make a pleasant change and are easy to grow. Their culture is the same as for Egg Plant or Tomatoes.

7220. Red Chili—This is the best of the "hot" sorts; short bushy plants are literally covered with small, tapering fruit, about

two inches long. They change to bright red when ripe and are very hot. They can be dried and ground. The ripe fruit makes excellent decorations. Pkt. 6d.; 1 oz. 2/-.

7225. California Wonder—Selected as the best "sweet" variety, this Pepper has thick flesh, crisp and juicy, without any unpleasant pungency. Fruits grow to 5 x 4 inches in size. Pkt. 6d.; 1 oz. 3/6.

PUMPKIN

Cultivated in the same general manner as Melons and Cucumbers, Pumpkins when well grown are very useful vegetables for carrying over to the Winter. We must suggest that the smaller sugar varieties are best for the garden, as very little use can be made of the enormous varieties by the average household. They are much sweeter and keep excellently.

7161. Small Sugar—This Pumpkin is just the right size for garden use, weighing about 7 lbs. and produced abundantly. It matures quickly and has a light yellow rind, tinged with russet. The flesh is rich orange, thick, sweet, and finely flavoured. Excellent keepers. Pkt. 6d.; 1 oz. 9d.; 1 lb. 1/6; 1 lb. 5/-.

7165. Mammoth—The largest Pumpkin in existence, this one sometimes attains a weight of 100 lbs. An excellent exhibition variety and a fine stock feed. The rind is bright lemon-yellow, mottled with orange. Pure-bred stock. Pkt. 6d.; 1 oz. 9d.; 1 lb. 2/6; 1 lb. 8/-.

7170. Annandale Cheese—A fine garden or market variety. Flat in shape, with lemon-coloured rind and no ribs. A fine keeper. Fifteen inches in diameter, and 6-7 inches thick, weighing an average of 17-20 lbs. Pkt. 6d.; 1 oz. 9d.; 1 lb. 2/-; 1 lb. 6/-.

7175. Iron Bark—This fine Pumpkin of Australian origin is probably the leading feed variety. It is very sweet and, owing to its extremely tough rind, it keeps safely for many months. Pkt. 6d.; 1 lb. 1/-; 1 lb. 4/-.

7174. Boer Mixture—A prolific mixture of various types which produces a good crop suitable for all feeding purposes. Pkt. 6d.; 1 lb. 1/-; 1 lb. 4/-.

RADISH

This might be called the lazy man's vegetable, because its culture is so simple. Well-prepared ground, with plenty of moisture, should enable a picking of mature radishes in 21-30 days from sowing, provided the weather is warm during the period.

7230. Grenadier—A special strain of our own, which is one of the best market or garden varieties. It is bright scarlet with white tip. Its main features are quick maturing and disinclination to pithiness. Very fine variety in every way. Pkt. 6d.; 1 lb. 1/6; 1 lb. 2/6; 1 lb. 4/6.

7235. Red Turnip—The standard round red variety.

7240. White Turnip—The standard round white variety.

7245. Mixed Turnips—A mixture of both above. Each: Pkt. 6d.; 1 lb. 1/6; 1 lb. 2/6; 1 lb. 4/6.

7250. French Breakfast—A popular garden variety, with small leaf growth, oblong roots, blunt ended and crisp. The bulb is rich scarlet with white tip. Well flavoured and excellent quality. Pkt. 6d.; 1 lb. 1/6; 1 lb. 2/6; 1 lb. 4/6.

7255. White Icicle—The standard long white variety.

7260. Long Red—The standard long red variety. Each: Pkt. 6d.; 1 lb. 1/6; 1 lb. 2/6; 1 lb. 4/6.



7145. *Parsley, Floradale.*



7390. *Turnip, Purple Top.*

7265. **China Rose**—The best half long variety, oblong, stump-rooted and of fine pinkish red colour. Excellent keeper, and travels well. Good flavour. **Pkt. 6d.**; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 1/6; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 2/6; 1 lb. 4/6.

7270. **Large Black**—This is a popular late radish. Very strong flavour and pungent aroma. Fine for garnishing and salads. **Pkt. 6d.**; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 1/9.

RHUBARB

Growing Rhubarb from seed is quite successful, but not all the plants will come true. However, growing them this way is cheaper, and undesirable plants can be discarded. Sow seed in rows, three-quarters of an inch deep, and thin the plants to six inches apart. The stalks should not be used the first year. Rhubarb roots or crowns, when finally established and planted out, should be given plenty of manure and water.

7275. **Crimson Winter**—Genuine pedigree stock of this popular and long bearing variety. Very fine flavour and size. **Pkt. 6d.**; 1 oz. 7/6.

7280. **Victoria**—The standard summer variety. **Pkt. 6d.**; 1 oz. 1/-.

SALSIFY

The roots of this vegetable are appetising and nutritious, the flavour being like that of oysters. The culture is the same as for Parsnips. This vegetable is seldom grown by the gardener, but it makes an excellent change.

7285. **Mammoth.** **Pkt. 6d.**; 1 oz. 2/-.

SPINACH

No vegetable is so often mentioned in diets as this one. Chiefly because of its high iron content, Spinach will always be recommended in cases of anaemia, poor blood, and lack of calcium. A small patch in the garden will ensure your family being kept on a properly balanced diet. Don't forget Popeye; where would he have been without his Spinach?

The ordinary standard varieties should be sown in rows, like Lettuce, and thinned to six inches apart. The beet Spinaches, or Swiss chards, should be sown just like beet. Steaming in very little water is the best method of preparing Spinach for the table.

7290. **Lastlong**—The most desirable of the standard varieties. It remains in condition exceptionally well, and forms compact, erect plants with crumpled, thick leaves of a rich dark green. **Pkt. 6d.**; 1 oz. 9d.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 1/6; 1 lb. 3/-.

7295. **Swiss Chard Yellow-leaved**—Spinach Beet, having large thickly ribbed leaves, curly and crumpled, but tender and of fine flavour. The ribs may be cooked separately like asparagus. **Pkt. 6d.**; 1 oz. 9d.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 1/6; 1 lb. 4/6.

7300. **Swiss Chard, Green-leaved**—As above.

SQUASH or VEGETABLE MARROW

One of our staple Summer vegetables, Squashes are divided into two groups, early

and late. The same general culture should be followed as employed for the other cucurbits — namely, Cucumbers, Melons, and Pumpkins.

EARLY VARIETIES :

7305. **Silver Custard**—A bush type of Squash, circular in shape, with scalloped edges, smooth skin, creamy white in colour. **Pkt. 6d.**; 1 oz. 9d.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 2/-; 1 lb. 7/6.

7312. **Golden Custard**—As above.

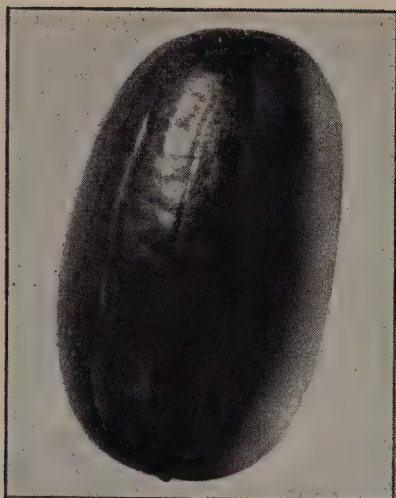
7310. **Little Gem (Special stock)**—This is the small, round green Squash, which is so popular. It is amazingly prolific and is useful for covering fences, etc. This vegetable is quite the tastiest of its kind, and may be cooked in its own skin when young. It is also usable even when very old, but of course the skin and seeds should then be removed. Try storing a few thoroughly ripe ones for two or three months, and extend the season for these delicious Squashes. **Pkt. 6d.**; 1 oz. 1/6; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 3/6; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 7/-; 1 lb. 13/6.

7315. **Long White Bush**—The standard Marrow for market and garden use. The fruits are long, slightly tapering from butt to stem, creamy-gold in colour when fully ripe and having thick, solid green flesh; fine for baking. Have you ever tried frying Squashes in butter like egg-fruit? **Pkt. 6d.**; 1 oz. 9d.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 2/-; 1 lb. 7/6.

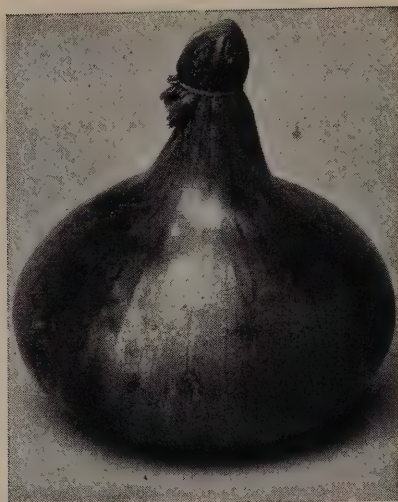
7316. **Long Green Bush**—A very early prolific variety, with long, cylindrical fruits of the same general habit as the white bush, but the colour is dark green with lighter green stripes. Very firm, greenish-white flesh. **Pkt. 6d.**; 1 oz. 9d.; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 2/-; 1 lb. 7/6.

LATE VARIETIES :

7320. **Table Queen**—A fine garden variety, as it takes up very little room. The fruits weigh




7060. *Watermelon, Sugarsweet.*



7110. *Onion, Early Cape Flat.*

only about $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., and are acorn-shaped, deeply furrowed, and dark green on the outside. The flesh is rich yellow, dry and mealy, and of delicious flavour. Very prolific. **Pkt. 6d.; 1 oz. 9d.;**
 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 2/-; 1 lb. 7/6.

7325.  Hubbard—Fruits are 12-14 lbs., round and warted, very dark green, changing to yellow-orange when fully mature. Thick yellow flesh is finely flavoured. Very fine keeper for Winter storage. **Pkt. 6d.; 1 oz. 9d.;**
 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 2/-; 1 lb. 7/6.

7326. Delicata—A small squash of unusual quality. Skin smooth, light golden, striped with green. Flesh is thick, sweet and of fine texture. Very productive.

TOMATO

Every gardener should reserve a part of his garden for Tomatoes, so that he can keep a fresh supply through the Summer. No other cultivated plant bears so long and so productively, and no other vegetable or fruit carries greater health-giving elements. There is no comparison in the food value of Tomatoes ripened on the bush and those picked green and sent many miles to market, there to be handled many times before being finally purchased.

Seeds may be started under cover as early as July and August, but great care must be taken, and the seedlings should be pricked off into larger boxes or trays before being finally planted out.

The Union Government has lately placed an embargo on Tomato seed from certain countries, owing to the pre-


sence of Bacterial Canker. We are able to state that the seed we sell is **imported under special permit**, owing to the fact that our growers are able to have special inspection made of their growing crops and certified by their Agricultural Department as being free from this dread disease. This ensures a quality of seed which you will not be able to better from any other source. Our years of experience have taught us just which varieties are best, and we recommend the following list with complete confidence. Disease-resistant varieties are especially recommended and marked accordingly. No corrugated varieties are listed or stocked.

EARLY VARIETIES :

7330. Goldmine (Resistant)—This new variety will in time prove a veritable goldmine for market growers, besides being the ideal Tomato for the garden. It is entirely different from any other in habit of growth, heavy cluster yields and uniformity of ripening. It is the result of seven years of intensive breeding by a noted expert. Characterised by a very compact growth, close planting is possible, and in field trials, 20 tons to the acre have been produced from rows three feet apart and 27 inches between plants in each row. The fruits form in clusters, and are perfectly and evenly coloured a rich scarlet, unusually free from blemishes. They are almost spherical in shape, and there is very little seed, with a correspondingly small core.

Its chief feature, however, is its tremendous yield, together with exceptional quality. We must urge you to keep your eye on this Tomato; it is going to prove the

best we have ever introduced. A fine export Tomato, and ideal for canning. **Pkt. 6d.; 1 oz. 3/6.**

7335.  Redskin—Extra early and just the right size for market or garden, this is undoubtedly the best early Tomato we have yet offered. It is amazingly uniform, prolific and solid, the fruits being of fine rich red, with small seed cavities. Fine for canning. **Pkt. 6d.; 1 oz. 2/6; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 7/6; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 14/-.**

7340. Break o' Day (Resistant)—A most desirable early variety for market growers. The plants are light, of open habit, spreading with medium foliage. Most prolific. The fruits are medium-large, fine colour, uniform, globe-shaped and smooth. **Pkt. 6d.; 1 oz. 2/-;**
 $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 6/6; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 12/6.

MAIN CROP or MID-SEASON VARIETIES :

7350. Bonny Best—An old favourite. Improved strain. Medium-sized fruits, slightly flattened, but smooth and solid, bright scarlet in colour. Excellent quality. **Pkt. 6d.; 1 oz. 1/9; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 5/6; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 10/-.**

7355.  Beauty—Another old favourite, but we offer improved stock. One of the most popular varieties for sending long distances to market. It carries exceptionally well, and ripens fully when picked green. The vines are prolific, fairly heavy, and a sure cropper. Very suitable for market growers. Fruit pinkish-red. **Pkt. 6d.; 1 oz. 1/9; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 5/6; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 10/-.**

7360. Marglobe (Improved Resistant Strain)—This is undoubtedly one of the finest all-round Tomatoes; it is possible to grow. It is excellent for carrying, and an ideal market, garden and canning variety. The vines are vigorous, with heavy foliage, wilt resistant and productive. Fruits are medium-large, nearly globular, smooth, solid with thick walls



7120. *Onion, Australian Brown.*



8110. *Hyacinth, Challenge Mixture.*

and fine quality and flavour. Pkt. 6d.; 1 oz. 2/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 6/6; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 12/6.

7365. Norton (Wilt - resistant) — Medium-heavy plants, highly productive. Fruits large, flattened, deep red, solid and of excellent quality. Very fine canning, export and market. Pkt. 6d.; 1 oz. 2/-; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 6/6; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 12/6.

7365. Sun Mixture—This mixture comprises only large round and perfectly smooth Tomatoes, and is a fine mixture for the small garden. Pkt. 6d.; 1 oz. 2/-.

LATE VARIETIES :

7370. Oxheart—This Tomato is more of a garden variety than a market one, on account of its extremely large size. Individual fruits weigh up to 2 lbs. each, and it is a fine exhibition variety. The fruits are somewhat heart-shaped, pinkish-red in colour, very solid with negligible seed cavities, and of course exceptionally meaty. The flavour is mild and slightly acid; very pleasing in salads. The vines are vigorous and can be trained to grow 10-12 feet high, each plant producing an enormous crop. Pkt. 6d.; 1 oz. 6/-.

7375. Ponderosa—Another extremely large variety for the

garden. The vines are large and spreading, the fruits very large flat, purplish-pink in colour, with a tendency to crack. Fine flavour Pkt. 6d.; 1 oz. 3/-.

7376. Peach Tomato—This fine variety is just like a fruit and may be peeled like a Peach when fully ripe. Delicious for sandwiches, as there is very little waste juice. Altogether a very desirable variety for every gardener to have for the table. Pkt. 6d.; 1 oz. 7/6.

7377. Red Cherry—A small-fruited and most prolific variety producing fruit the size of a large cherry. Very useful for jams and preserves. Pkt. 6d.; 1 oz. 1/9; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 5/6.

7378. Yellow Pear—Another suitable jam-making variety. Small and pear-shaped. Very prolific. Pkt. 6d.; 1 oz. 1/9; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 5/6.

TURNIP

Turnips are "easy to grow" vegetables, like the Radishes and Carrots. They should be sown in drills in rich soil. Thin the seedlings vigorously and water plentifully for best results.

TABLE VARIETIES :

7380. Early Snowball or White Stone—The earliest and most perfectly formed round white turnip for garden and market. Pkt. 6d.; 1 oz. 9d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 1/6; 1 lb. 4/6.

7385. Early White Strapleaf—Roots flat, about two inches in diameter, white flesh, and maturing exceptionally quickly. A favourite with market growers. Pkt. 6d.; 1 oz. 9d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 1/6; 1 lb. 4/6.

7390. White Globe Purple Top—Somewhat larger than White Stone above, with purple topping. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 1/3; 1 lb. 3/6.

7395. Purple Top Strapleaf—The same habit and shape as the White Early Strapleaf above, but maturing later. A good variety for market and garden. Pkt. 6d.; 1 oz. 9d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 1/6; 1 lb. 4/6.

SWEDE, RUTA BAGA or KOOL RABI :

7400. Afrikander—This is by far the best turnip of its kind we have tried. Ideal for all feeding purposes, and also for the table. Stands dry conditions very well, and can be grown to very large size. Pkt. 6d.; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 1/3; 1 lb. 2/-.

TRY THE FOLLOWING ITEMS FROM OUR SUNDRIES LIST:

9285. **Easicut Grass Shears.** Saves your knuckles. 7/6 ea.

9300. **Dandee Dibber.** Essential for transplanting. 1/3 ea.

8500. **Sunspray.** The finest all-purpose sprayer. 11/- ea.

9316. **Easykleen Can Rose.** Fits any watering can. Instantly cleaned. 2/- ea.

9342. **Dogzoff.** Keeps dogs from being a nuisance round the house. 2/6 per bottle.



8005. *Anemone, Sunbeam Mixture*



8033. *Daffodil, King Alfred.*

BULBS

(Ready for Distribution from January to May)

Most Bulbs do remarkably well all over Southern Africa. The many native species are ample proof of this, and we therefore feel that you cannot be without some bulbs in your garden for Spring flowering. But no one can tell by looking at the outside of a bulb what it will do later on. Buying bulbs, like buying seeds, is a matter of trust. **We take as much pride in selling only the best bulbs as in handling the best seeds.** We know that only in this way will you return to us for materials for your garden picture next year. This catalogue only includes bulbs which we know do well, and which give the best results. There are many more varieties in cultivation, but we do not consider them important enough in this country.

The Bulbs which we list are easy to grow, and as they are planted just before Winter, there is not much watering required. We especially recommend our mixture of Gladioli, Anemones and Ranunculi. These bulbs are from a source which allows us to claim exceptional results for them. Hyacinths and Tulips too are most

successful, and last year the latter flowered 100 per cent. Both these varieties are fully acclimatised and are guaranteed to bloom. We suggest you obtain your requirements in bulbs as soon as possible, even if you do not wish to plant them right away, as several varieties are usually sold out before the season is very old.

All Bulbs may be planted right up to May, if late blooms are desired.

The secret of successful bulb culture is in liberal feeding. Bonemeal is a splendid plant food for the purpose.

Our prices for all Bulbs are consistent with their very high quality—as results will show.

(Note.—Bulbs marked * may be grown from seed very successfully. See Flower Section.)

Postage on bulbs is extra. Many can be sent at agricultural rates but the cheapest rate will be selected.

* ANEMONE

Our Anemones are becoming more and more popular as gardeners realise the splendid

results which they give. They are one of the most profitable bulbs to grow, firstly because their initial cost is low, secondly because they are so easy to cultivate, and thirdly because their flowering period is long and brilliant. Few flowers give such a wealth of colour. The blooms are also carried on long, strong stems, excellent for cutting. Individual blooms from our mixture measure as much as 5-6 inches across, and we feel confident that since introducing "Sunbeam" Anemones to South Africa, we are way ahead of any other strain. To prove our contention, and to give everyone an opportunity of growing these amazing bulbs, we have reduced our prices to the lowest possible level. We do not recommend planting the bulbs before about the middle of March, but they can be put in up to May and even June. We suggest, however, that you obtain your supplies at once, in case we are sold out.

The secret of perfect results is—feeding; remember this when preparing your beds. Plant one inch deep.



8040. *Freesia, Sun Hybrids.*



8063. *Gladiolus, Pfitzers Triumph.*

8005. **Sunbeam Mixture**—Top size bulbs. Doz. 1/3; 25 2/3; 50 4/-; 100 7/-.

8010 **Howie's Challenge Mixture** :— A selection from our Sunbeam strain, the flowers being the largest and the colours the most brilliant that it is possible to imagine. Doz. 2/6; 25 4/6; 50 7/6.

DAFFODIL

These bulbs remain firm favourites on account of their associations and real beauty. We have found that it is little use our catalogueing a large variety of Daffodils, as the demand is for the following sorts only. They are certainly the best of the trumpet varieties. We suggest as a change that you plant Daffodil bulbs in between other growing plants in your borders, dotted about here and there. When they flower they will show off to full advantage in this manner, and it is the best way to treat small plantings. Plant three inches deep.

8033. **King Alfred**—This is the largest of all Daffs. It flowers early, has long stems and a very large trumpet of the same shade as its outer petals. The whole bloom forms a most striking picture, the colour being an intense golden-yellow. Without doubt the finest Daffodil in cultivation. Each 6d.; doz. 5/-.

8035. **Emperor**—Large trumpet, and extra long stems. Trumpet light lemon yellow. Doz. 2/6; 25 4/6; 50 8/-; 100 15/-.

* FREESIA

Freesias are such dainty little blossoms, besides being so exquisitely perfumed, that no garden should be without a few. The new hybrids are available in many fine colours, including red, mauve, yellow, etc., and our strain comes from a fine collection. Plant one inch deep.

8040. **Sun Hybrids**—Very choice imported strain. Doz. 2/6; 25 4/6; 50 8/-.

8050. **Sweet Scented White**—Very large bulbs. Doz. 1/-; 50 3/6.

8055. **Common White**—Smaller size bulbs. Doz. 6d.; 50 1/9.

* GLADIOLUS

These bulbs are certainly among the most satisfactory to grow because they give a comparatively quick return and are almost foolproof in culture. We have selected only the finest varieties from among the many hundreds now in cultivation and the following twelve colours will stand out in a selection made by any competent judge. We have especially included more of the popular colours.

8060. **Mount Everest**—Pure white.

8061. **Mr. Mark**—Deep blue.

8062. **Pfitzers Triumph**—Very large dark orange-red.

8063. **Picardy**—The largest delicate apricot pink.

8064. **Crimson Glow**—Very large crimson.

8065. **Lilac Wonder**—Soft lilac.

8067. **Jacoba van Beiren**—Large violet.

8068. **Schwaben**—Clear citron yellow.

8069. **Orange Princess**—Bright orange.

8070. **Early Sunrise**—Brick red.

8072. **Amerika**—Soft rose.

8074. **Red Emperor**—Finest large scarlet.

Each colour: Doz. 2/6; 25 4/6; 50 8/-; 100 15/-.

8085 **Howie's Challenge Mixture** :— A mixture of the above special varieties only. No other included. Doz. 2/6; 25 4/6; 50 8/-; 100 15/-.

8090...**Sun Mixture**—A very fine mixture of many fine named varieties and colours. Large range. A mixture which is remarkable value at the price. All large flowering. Doz. 2/-; 25 3/6; 50 6/-; 100 10/-.

8095. **Primulinus Mixture** — Many people consider the Primulinus type of Gladioli much more decorative than the large flowering varieties, and we have therefore secured the most popular colours in this class. They are all exceptionally fine varieties. Doz. 2/6; 25 4/6.

HYACINTHS

Our selection of this magnificent bulb are especially adapted to this country and no fear need be entertained that they will not flower. The bulbs are all large sized, and ready to burst into bloom. Very suitable for pots and bowls. (See remarks under Bulb Fibre.)

8107. **Blue.**

8108. **Pink.**

Each: 1/3; doz. 12/6.



8062. *Gladiolus, Picardy.*



8165. *Narcissus, Yellow.*

8110. *Howie's Challenge Mixture* :— Exceptionally large fat bulbs, in pink and blue shades. Bulbs 1/3 each; doz. 12/6.

8115.  *Sun Mixture* — Smaller bulbs, but also guaranteed to flower. Each: 9d.; doz. 9/-.

IRIS

8120. *Best Spanish Mixture.* Doz. 1/6; 25 2/6.

8122. *Best Dutch Mixture.* Doz. 1/6; 25 2/6.

JONQUILS

A sweet-scented, delicate little flower, like a miniature Daffodil.

8125. Doz. 1/6; 25 2/6.

NARCISSUS

This is an ever-popular bulb, the flowers being largely used for cut work and decorations. Strongly perfumed.

8160. *Paper White.* Doz. 2/-; 25 3/9; 50 7/-; 100 12/6.

8165. *Yellow.* Doz. 2/-; 25 3/9; 50 7/-; 100 12/6.

8170. *Double.* Doz. 2/-; 25 3/9; 50 7/-; 100 12/6.

NERINE


This fine bulb was originally sent from the Cape to England,

but it seems to have lost its origin, and is now considered a Channel Island variety. Very fine for cutting.

8175. *Large Red.* Doz. 2/-; 25 3/9; 50 7/-; 100 12/6.

* RANUNCULUS

The remarks we made with regard to Anemones apply equally to our strains of Ranunculus, as we obtain our bulbs from the same exclusive source. We will go so far as to say that our mixture is the finest that can possibly be obtained. No matter how few you try, we feel positive that you will be delighted with the results. Our sales of these two bulbs have quadrupled in the last two or three seasons—a fact which speaks volumes.

8180.  *Sun Mixture.* Doz. 1/-; 25 1/9; 50 3/-; 100 6/-.

8185. *Howie's Challenge Mixture* :— Single plant selections which are as magnificent as it is possible to produce these flowers. Long stems, up to 30 inches, strong with enormous flowers in every brilliant colour imaginable. Doz. 2/-; 25 3/9; 50 7/-; 100 12/6.

TULIPS

Although this bulb is generally supposed to be difficult or impossible to flower in this country, we have a strain which we **guarantee** will flower, provided reasonable care is administered. We suggest that you select well-drained soil for your Tulip bed, as they do not like wet feet. Give them plenty of bone-meal or other plant food, and set them about four inches deep. We list a few selected colours, and a splendid mixture.

8190. *Bartigon*—Rich carmine red.

8195. *Bronze Queen*—Soft buff, tinged golden bronze.

8200. *Inglescombe Pink*—Delicate rose pink, tinted salmon.

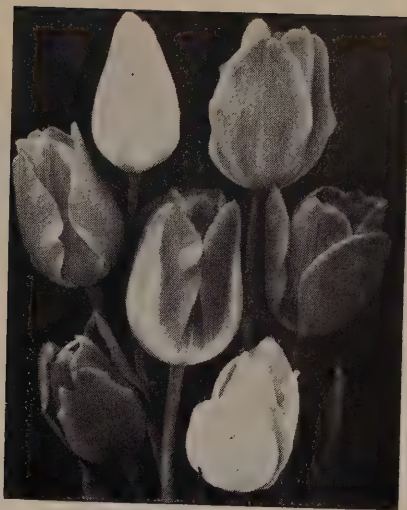
Each colour: Doz. 6/-; 25 11/-; 50 20/-.

8205. *Howie's Challenge Mixture* :— This mixture comprises only good colours, and the bulbs are clean, robust and ready to bloom. They are most desirable for planting either out-of-doors or in bowls for indoor culture. (See remarks under Bulb-fibre.) Doz. 7/6; 25 13/6.

To promote continuous bloom in the flower garden, all seed pods should be kept clipped. Also, every day or two, all fading blossoms should be cut, so as to prevent seed formation, as the setting of seed terminates the period of bloom. This is particularly true of Pansies and Snapdragon. A few annuals are strong enough to continue blooming without cutting, and among them are Marigolds, Petunias, and Verbenas. Some Spring-blooming plants like Delphiniums, will bloom again in the Autumn if all flower-stalks are cut immediately after flowering.



8235. *Ixia, Sun Mixture.*



8205. *Tulip, Challenge Mixture.*

SPECIAL COLLECTION OF CAPE BULBS

Suitable for overseas or up-country. These varieties comprise the more easily grown sorts, which are not protected. We are able to make up only a limited selection but to any value. Such selections are carefully packed and dispatched and make excellent presents for gardening friends. We also stock seed of Cape Wild Flowers in many varieties, and special collections of these are also made up for Overseas.

Naturally it would be possible to publish a much longer list than the present, but we have found that many of the varieties not mentioned here are unknown to the majority of gardeners, and it is really of very little use cataloguing them. Our list contains the most decorative and desirable ones which are not protected under the Wild Flower Act.

Note.—The season for all our Cape Bulbs is February to April, and bulbs can only be supplied during those months. We shall always accept as a favour any opportunity to place our Service at your disposal, and you may rest assured we shall do our utmost at all times to help you should you be in any difficulty in regard to these bulbs or seeds.

Collections from 7/6, 10/6, 15/- to 21/- and over.

BULB FIBRE MIXTURE

There is no more interesting way of providing the home with flowers in winter and early spring than by planting bulbs in bowls of fibre. They look best in earthenware or china bowls; by choosing bowls of those colours that harmonise or contrast with the flowers it is possible to obtain charming results.

One of the details of importance is to moisten the fibre thoroughly before it is placed in the vessels. Before the fibre is watered all lumps should be broken down. The next thing is to place enough fibre in the bowls to make them half or three parts full. It is rarely possible wholly to cover the large bulbs.

When all the bulbs are in the bowls and have been moistened, they must be so treated that they will become well rooted before leaf growth begins. Many people put them in a warm, stuffy cupboard; this however, is a mistake. The ideal place is in a cellar where the air is cool and damp, but any cool room will do. Darkness is not absolutely essential, but the less light in the room the better.

In about six weeks the bulbs will be well rooted and may then be brought to the light. They must not be set at once in sunshine if leaf growth has started or the leaf tips may

turn yellow. Subsequently the bulbs must be in full light. The bowls should be turned round every few days, for the plants will grow towards the light. They should be put out-of-doors during mild, showery weather.

The most important detail of all is always to keep the fibre moist. If it is allowed to become dry the flower spikes may fail to develop normally.

We should like to mention also that another cause of failure of the bulbs to flower is the common Fruit Fly. This pest lays its eggs in the tender flower spikes when it is still developing within the leaves and the resulting maggots ruin the spike before it can even push its way up to the light. Dusting with a suitable insecticide such as nicotine dust will prevent this happening, but it should be done at an early stage.

Our "Floradale Bulb Fibre" is composed of five ingredients, each of which is necessary to promote good growth, retain moisture and keep the bowl healthy and sweet.

8290. *Floradale Bulb Fibre.* 1 lb. 1/-; 5 lb. bag 4/6.

(Note.—Local customers may bring in their own bowls for us to fill with fibre and plant with bulbs. We will charge for the materials only, but the bowls must be brought and taken away by the customer.)



PLANT FOODS AND FERTILISERS

ORDER YOUR PLANT FOODS IN BULK
AND SAVE MONEY

(Note.—The following prices include delivery anywhere between Wynberg and Sea Point, if a minimum quantity of 10 lbs. is ordered at a time. All prices are otherwise free on rail Cape Town.) Special quotations for large quantities.

9150. "Capex" Special Garden Mixture—A scientifically blended and balanced food for all plants. The best general-purpose fertiliser that can be used. Apply to the soil at the rate of $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. to the square yard and dig well in, then water thoroughly. Individual plants can be given from a tablespoon to $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. per plant, depending on their size. Use too little rather than too much, and apply more often. Small seedlings may be planted about a week after "Capex" has been mixed into the bed. Always water thoroughly after using "Capex," as this dissolves the plant foods and makes them available to the roots of the plants.

Analysis: Phosphoric Oxide total, 11.6 per cent.; Nitrogen, 6.0 per cent.; Potash, 6.0 per cent.

Prices: 4 lb. bag, 1/-; 10 lbs. for 2/6; 25 lbs. for 5/-; 50 lbs. for 8/-; 100 lbs. for 12/-; 200 lbs. for 17/6.

9155. "Capex" Sterilised Bone Meal—Undoubtedly the finest plant food for taking the place of stable manure in poor soil, where the humus content can be increased by other means. Bone meal to plants what beef-steak is to us—it builds tissue. Consequently the use of bone meal will increase the size of your plants and blooms, the quality of your vegetables, and the richness of your flower colourings. Bulbs are particularly benefited by liberal applications of bone meal. Seedlings can be planted at the same time as it is used without harm. Use water freely when bone meal has been applied, as this will decompose it quickly and make it available.

Analysis: Phosphoric Oxide, total 22 per cent.; Nitrogen 4 per cent.

Prices: 4 lb. bag, 1/-; 10 lbs. for

2/6; 25 lbs. for 5/-; 50 lbs. for 8/-; 100 lbs. for 12/-; 200 lbs. for 17/6.

9156. "Capex" Nitro-Chalk—This new preparation is proving the most useful substance for the treatment of lawns that we have ever used. It combines a highly nitrogenous food with an alkaline base, and prevents lawns from becoming batchy and ragged in winter. We can thoroughly recommend its use wherever sour soils are apparent. 5 lb. bag, 1/6; 10 lbs. for 2/6; 25 lbs. for 5/-; 50 lbs. for 7/6.

9153. Carbonate of Lime (90 per cent. Carbonate)—This is the form in which to use lime in the garden for all purposes, such as counter-acting acidity, discouraging insects, etc. Very necessary for wet and sour soils, and for breaking down hard, clayey ground. 1d. per lb. in small quantities; per 150 lb. bag, 4/6 (delivered in stated area).

9160. Sulphate of Lime—A type of fertiliser which is used for liberating others in the soil. 1/- per 2 lb. carton.

9165. Superphosphate—A phosphatic plant food, readily soluble and good for vegetables. 5lb. bag 1/-; 25 lbs. for 2/3.

9170. "Adco"—This product is used for making synthetic stable manure. If used on any vegetable refuse it turns otherwise useless material into valuable humus. 10 lbs. for 1/6; 50 lbs. for 6/-.

9175. Sulphate of Ammonia—No better tonic for grasses can be used than Sulphate of Ammonia, applied from time to time. This fertiliser stimulates growth, brings out the colour, and generally improves the appearance of all grasses, besides discouraging weeds entirely. Everyone who has used it soon makes a practice of

it, and those who haven't are urged to try its effect. Being so inexpensive, Sulphate of Ammonia is definitely worth using regularly. 1/6 per 5 lb. carton; 2/6 per 10 lb. bag; 5/- per 25 lbs.; 7/6 per 50 lbs.

9180. Nitrate of Soda—This is another nitrogenous plant food, especially used as a tonic for promoting quick growth and restoring the green colour to plants "yellowing" from lack of nitrogen. 1/- per 2 lb. carton; 5 lbs. for 2/-; 10 lbs. for 3/9; 25 lbs. for 7/-.

9185. Sulphate of Potash—This is the best form in which to apply a potash plant food. Very beneficial to all plants, especially vegetables and fruits, where it is necessary to increase the flavour or colouring. An excellent addition to the feeding of Dahlias and other vigorous and heavy feeders. 5 lb. bag 1/6; 10 lb. bag 3/-; 25 lb. bag 6/-; 50 lb. bag 10/6.

9190. "Clays" Fertiliser—An old and proved plant food largely used in England, especially for greenhouses, etc. 1/6 and 2/- per tin.

9195. "Greenfeeds"—This tablet plant food is especially prepared for us to fill the need for a convenient and highly concentrated food for pot plants, etc. By far the easiest, cleanest and most effective manner in which to keep your ferns, pot plants, etc., in good condition. Economical and essential. Try them for cut flowers too; they will make them last longer in the vases 1/- per tin of 30.

9196. Special Dahlia Fertiliser—This specially compounded Dahlia plant food contains all the elements necessary for exceptionally strong plants and enormous flowers. Try it! 4 lb. bag for 1/-; 10 lbs. for 2/6; 25 lbs. for 5/-.



Insecticides and Spraying Materials

(Special quotations will gladly be given for larger quantities of any of these products)

9000. Gardener's Friend—This is a product which we have been making for many years, and it is still the simplest and most effective general spray there is. It can be used for green-fly, aphids of all types, caterpillars, etc. Harmless to foliage and flowers. **1/3 and 2/- per tin.**

9001. Magikil Jelly Ant Bait—Kills ants. Quick, sure, easy to use. Simply squeeze out small bits from handy tube on ant nests or where ants are running. Effective indoors or outside. **1/9 per tube.**

9002. Mystikil (Derinol) Plant Spray—Unusually effective against mealy bugs, summer stages of scale insects, red spider, aphids, etc. Marvellous contact and repellent action. Concentrated paste form. Easy to use. Press from tube and mix with water. High safety factor on plants. Non-poisonous. A scientific blend of derris root, bland white oil and other ingredients. (Dilution 1:200). **1/6 per tube.**

9003. Liquid Slug Shot—The new Rotenone spray. Forty times more powerful than arsenate of lead yet harmless and non-poisonous to humans. Unlike other sprays using this chemical, "Liquid Slug Shot" does not deteriorate and become unstable. Its "all in one" effect is to kill insects more quickly and to control and prevent all fungus diseases. **1 oz. bottle 2/-; 6 oz. bottle 5/-.**

9005. Seakay Soil Fumigant. For all soil pests. Mix with infested soil. Harmless to plants. **3/6 per tin.**

9004. Anti Mouse and Mole Seed—Specially prepared seed for

poisoning mice, rats and moles. **1/- per packet.**

9006. Weedkiller—For removing weeds, grass, etc., from paths and tennis-courts. Non-poisonous. **2/6 per quart tin.**

9007. Nicotine Sulphate—The most highly concentrated nicotine preparation. For control of all soft-bodied insects. **1/6 per 1 oz. bottle; 3/6 per 5 oz. bottle.**

9008. Go-4—Eliminates the necessity of spraying four times with different materials. It gives lasting results because Go-4 sticks to the foliage even under heavy rains. Made up in packages of 24 doses to cover about 2,700 sq. ft. of garden area. Safe and sure on any kind of plant. Kills biting, sucking and chewing insects and prevents blight and other fungoid diseases. **10/- per box; Each dose separately 6d.**

9015. Scale Emulsion—An oil spray for winter control of scale on Roses, Fruit Trees, etc. **1/6 per bottle**

9025. Nicotine Dust—A convenient method for controlling aphids, etc. Should be applied by means of dusting belfows. **1/6 per lb. tin.**

9035. Lime Sulphur—A standard winter wash for all fungoid and bacterial diseases. **1/6 per pint tin.**

9040. Arsenate of Lead—A powder suitable and essential for the control of caterpillars and all other chewing insects, especially in Carnations and Asters. **1/6 and 2/- per tin.**

9045. Dry Bordeaux Mixture—A valuable compound for fungoid and bacterial diseases such as rust, mildew, etc. It can be used all the year round. **1/6 per lb. tin.**

9050. "Harbas"—A well-known oil spray for scale and fungoid diseases. For Winter use. **2/6 per pint tin.**

9055. "Katakilla"—A standard remedy for all insect pests. **6d. per pkt.; 2/- per carton of 4 packets.**

9060. "Meta"—The best and most effective snail and slug remedy. It is a bait for sprinkling round the infected plants. Use three tablets to a quart of bran crushed. **1/9 per box or 4 tablets for 3d.**

9063. "Antlic"—The most effective ant control remedy we have had. Small tins contain the poison, and they should be placed wherever the ants are most troublesome, either in the garden or house. There is absolutely no fear of a child or animal being able to get at the actual poison, since the tin is sealed and access is gained through small holes. **9d. per tin.** (Postage on three tins 4d.)

9065. Dry Lime Sulphur—An economical way of buying Lime Sulphur—only as much can be made up at a time as is required. **2/- per tin.**

9070. Flowers of Sulphur—For vines and control of fungoid diseases. **6d. per lb.**

SPRAY PUMPS, ETC.

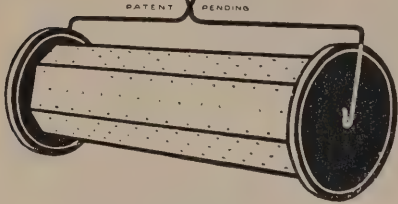
9115. Powder Bellows—Essential for the proper distribution of powdered insecticides. Simple and effective. **9d. and 1/3 each** (postage 6d.).

FLORAL DEPARTMENT.

We have recently become associated with Flowers (Proprietary) Limited, the most up-to-date flower shop in South Africa. We are, therefore, in a position to cater for all the best Floral work, and we invite you to call at 82, St. George's Street, or 'phone 3-0555, when you wish Wreaths, Bouquets, Baskets, Sprays, etc., at short notice.



E-Z FERTILIZER SPREADER



9350



9316



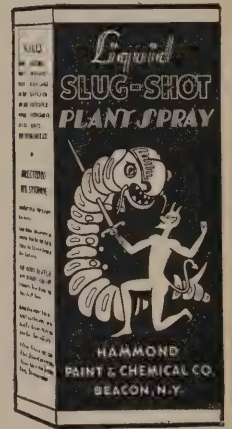
9063



9290



9315

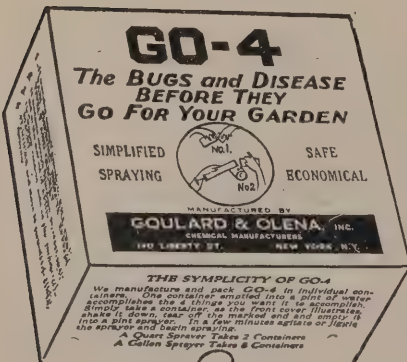


9003



"DOGZOFF"

9342



9008



9006



9007



GENERAL LIST OF SUNDRIES

(Postage or railage on all these items is extra)

9075. **G. & O. Plant Spray**—This insecticide has been used by one of the most successful Carnation growers we know and his reports are the most favourable we have ever had in connection with any plant spraying material. It is used for combating Aphis, Thrip, Red Spider, etc. 2/6 per ½ pint tin; 4/6 per pint.
9205. **Raffia**—Finest Broad. 6d. per bundle; 2/- per lb.
9210. **Garden Pencils**—Indelible, essential for wooden labels. 6d. each.
9215. **"Greenspool"**—A green dyed soft string for tying. Most useful and easily used. Does not damage plants. 1/- per spool of 500 ft.
9220. **"Twix"**—A medium thickness of the same substance as above. 6d. per 300 ft.
9225. **"Plan-tie"**—A thin quality of above. 6d. per 300 ft.
9226. **Tartwist**—A soft, tarred twine, very suitable for general garden work. In convenient spools. 1/- per spool.
9230. **Copper Labels**—Wired for use and absolutely indestructible. 2/- per 25; 3/6 per 50; 6/- per 100.
9235. **Terra Cotta Flower Pots**—from 4in.-10in. in size, from 4d. each upwards. Special prices for dozen quantities or more.
9240. **"Summer Cloud"**—A permanent shading for glass houses. 2/- and 3/6 per tin.
9245. **Wooden Labels**—Plain and unpainted from 4in. at 9d. per 100, rising in increments of 3d. per 100 to 10in.
9250. **"Resistol" Labels**—Waterproof, fibre, tie-on. 2/- per 100.
9255. **"Auto-tags"**—The finest permanent labels. Soft lead insert, which can be erased. Wired. 2/6 per dozen; 7/6 per 50.
9265. **Grafting Wax**. 3/- per tin.
9270. **Garden Lines**—Very strong thin rope for correct laying out. 2/- each.
9280. **Bulb Bowls**—In a variety of patterns, shapes and colours. From 6d. each.
9285. **Garden Shears**—A new type of shear with an up-and-down movement, preventing the knuckles from being bruised. The mechanism on this shear is such that it cannot become stiff with age, as the blades work on a roller. 7/6 each (postage 1/-).
9290. **Stanley Weeder**—These little tools have become very popular since we introduced them. They are essential for weeding lawns, as the pronged tips pull up weeds without damaging the grass 1/- each (postage 2d.).

9295. **Carnation Calyx Bands**—Special rubber bands for use with splitting buds. 1/- per oz.; 12/6 per lb.

9300. **Dandee Dibber**—The ideal tool for transplanting, weeding, carry-around when plant collecting, etc. Strongly made in one piece. 1/3 each (postage 4d.).

9305. **Bamboo Canes**—We stock a large range of these canes for all plant supports. As there is a great variety in thickness and size, we suggest you ask for a price for the size you want, mentioning the purpose, and we will select suitable canes for your purpose. We have the thinner sizes in green-dyed or plain. As it is impossible to give fixed prices owing to market fluctuations please ask for a price for the required size.

9315. **Waterproof Fibre Pots**—We have a special line of these popular pots, something new in design and exceptionally serviceable. They are attractive in colour, being available in a soft shade of green, and a rich terra cotta. These pots are reinforced by means of a special disc at the bottom, which also makes removal of the plant a very simple process.

These pots may quite easily be used three or four times on account of their extreme toughness and durability. We suggest that anyone who takes a pride in rearing strong, healthy seedlings should try them. Ask to see these attractive and useful articles.

RED POTTS.

		Per 100.	Per Doz.
Size	2"	3/-	6d.
"	2½"	3/6	7d.
"	3"	4/-	8d.
"	3½"	5/-	10d.
"	4"	6/6	1/-
"	5"		
"	6"		

GREEN POTTS.

		Per 100.	Per Doz.
Size	2"	5/-	10d.
"	2½"	6/-	11d.
"	3"	7/-	1/1
"	3½"	8/6	1/3

9316. **"Easykleen"** Watering Can Roses
A new type of rose which will fit any can. 2/- each (postage 4d.).

9320. **"Floricol"**—A natural colour-feeding process of colouring flowers. "Floricol" dyes are obtainable in eight different colours, and by means of blending, any desired shade can be obtained. This process colours the flowers not by superficial staining, but by absorption of the colour element in the natural process of feeding. Astounding results can be

obtained by means of "Floricol" and you need never be without colours if you have white flowers to work on. Ask for full details. 1/- per ¼ oz. pkt.; 3/6 per oz.

9325. **Garden Hose**—Best British two-ply, rubber garden hose. The quality of this hose is such that it will last for years. Any length cut. ½-inch 7½d. per foot; ¾-inch 8½d. per foot.

9330. **"Mysto"**—Nozzle for hose. Quite the best type for every purpose. Adjustable to any degree of fineness of spray. Can be adjusted to a very fine mist for watering seed boxes. 2/9 each.

9335. **Hose Reels**—Very necessary for long hoses. Keeps the rubber from kinking and essential for moving about. 12/6 each.

- 9342 **"Dogzoff"**—A chemical for keeping dogs and cats away from your seed beds, boxes, etc. Positively discourages animal intrusion. 2/6 per bottle.

9340. **South African Garden Manual**—The best and most complete book on South African gardening in every phase. This work is being constantly improved and kept up to date, and we recommend it as the most useful guide to gardening that we know. Profusely illustrated. 6/- per copy (postage 6d.).

9341. **Carnation Culture in South Africa**—The most comprehensive treatise on the Carnation as specially written for our conditions 3/6 per copy (postage 4d.).

9345. **Children's Book of Flowers**—A beautifully printed book, entitled "The Kingdom of Flowers," in full colours, describing flowers in alphabetical order, and the ideal method of interesting the little ones in gardening and interesting them in the alphabet. One of these fine booklets can be had in place of our free seed offer on orders of 10/- and above. 1/- per copy, post free.

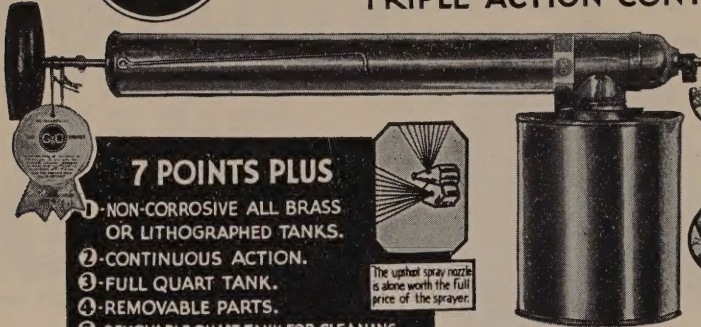
9350. **The Newest, Quickest Way to Apply Plant Food to Your Lawn and Garden**—Fertilize your lawn the newest, quickest and most pleasant way with our new patented E-Z Fertilizer Spreader. 5/- each. 6/- posted.

(Note.—We do not quote tools in this list, as these vary so much nowadays in quality and price. We will, however, be only too pleased to obtain samples of anything for local inspection, or to send on any tool required by our country customers. We will in such case only charge the actual cost to us plus transport to the country.)



The Worlds Best "ALL PURPOSE" SPRAYER

TRIPLE ACTION-CONTINUOUS SPRAY



7 POINTS PLUS

- 1-NON-CORROSIVE ALL BRASS OR LITHOGRAPHED TANKS.
- 2-CONTINUOUS ACTION.
- 3-FULL QUART TANK.
- 4-REMOVABLE PARTS.
- 5-REMOVABLE QUART TANK FOR CLEANING.
- 6-DEVELOPS MORE PRESSURE AND LONGER CONTINUOUS ACTION. THAN ANY HAND SPRAYER MADE.
- 7-STURDY CONSTRUCTION (TRY TO DENT BARREL BY PINCHING AND. THEN TRY SAME TEST ON ANY OTHER SPRAYER)



The upshot spray nozzle is alone worth the full price of the sprayer.



IN THE GARDEN



FOR MOTHS-FLIES-MOSQUITOES-ROACHES



FOR LACQUERING WICKER FURNITURE



IN THE DAIRY AND ON THE FARM



IN OFFICE AND SCHOOL DISINFECT



BEST FOR SPRAYING OILS AND COMPOUNDS

IT GETS AT THE BUGS ON THE UNDER SIDE

Ask for Free Demonstration!

EVEN A LITTLE CHILD CAN GET BETTER RESULTS WITH THIS SPRAYER

8500.

THE SUNSPRAY

So popular has this spray pump of ours become, and so little trouble has it given to our customers that we are prepared to offer it on the following terms:—

If you are not thoroughly satisfied with the "Sunspray" we will gladly refund the amount paid if it is returned in good condition within 7 days.

The "Sunspray" has the most delightfully easy action and removes the bug-bear of proper control of garden pests besides being useful for a number of other household operations.

Price 11/- each; post free 12/-.

This is the end of the Catalogue, but it should not be thought that such ending represents the limit of our service. If you require any goods which are not referred to in the catalogue, please ask to quote. We can supply all known articles used and sold throughout all the branches of the trade.

IF IT GROWS WE SELL IT, IF WE SELL IT, IT GROWS



Germāco Hotkaps



THIS is the latest method of plant-protection and, in principle, provides a veritable greenhouse for every individual plant. Hotkaps bring about better germination of seed and, by keeping the soil warm, they give the plant a better start, whilst also protecting it against frost, wind, rain, insects and birds.

Hotkaps ensure early crops, higher yield and excellent protection, and have proved themselves to be worth many times their cost. For the last two years we have sold out long before the season closed. This is one of our sole agencies, and we are quoting them at the very lowest figure for which it is possible to import them.

They are particularly effective for Earlier TOMATOES, CUCUMBERS and MELONS. Either after sowing or for coaxing plants which have already been set out in the field.

For anything special you cannot obtain anything as cheap and yet thoroughly efficient and protective.

Further particulars will be gladly given.

PRICES (less 10% for cash on 1,000 lots). Special prices for large quantities.

8550.	Packages of 25	....	....	2/6	8570.	Special Steel Setter	....	....	6/6
8555.	Packages of 100	....	....	10/-	8575.	Special Garden Setter	....	....	2/6
8560.	Packages of 250	....	....	20/-	8580.	Steel Tamper	....	....	1/3
8565.	Packages of 1000	....	....	60/-					

HOTENTS

HOTENTS are designed to protect and force all varieties of plants where a large plant protector is needed. They are made of a scientifically manufactured paper which is extra strong. It is rot-proof and is manufactured so that it allows the rays of the sun to penetrate and at the same time retains this heat in the same manner that a piece of glass does. **HOTENTS** are provided with generous flanges so that they can be firmly anchored to the ground, which, in addition, enables the grower to set them quickly.

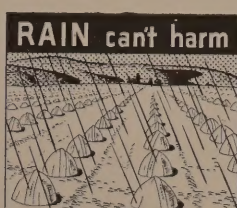
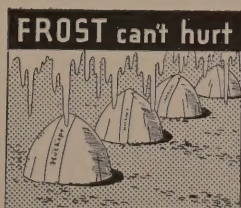


HOTENTS should be used for light, sandy soils.

Prices (less 10% for cash on 1,000 lots) :

Ask for special prices for large quantities.

8600.	Package of 500	....	....	....	37/6
8610.	Packages of 1,000	....	....	....	70/-



Grow Mushrooms



Many gardeners are finding that it is easy to grow mushrooms in the cellar or any other protected place. Our 100 per cent. productive spawn is giving wonderful results and every package contains full directions for obtaining the best results.

3/- per carton for planting 12 sq. feet.

5/- per carton for planting 25 sq. feet.

Postage 4d. and 6d. respectively.
Special prices for large quantities.

